

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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I N T R A B L O C A F F A I R S

AA 1

WARSAW PACT TO HOLD MANEUVERS IN GDR IN SEPTEMBER

AU181454 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin--Maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states under the heading "Brotherhood in Arms 80" will be held in the first half of September 1980 on GDR territory and on the Baltic Sea off the coast under the leadership of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister for national defense.

The maneuvers will test the military cohesion and cooperation among staffs, groups of units and units of the allied armies.

The exercises will be attended by staffs, groups of units and units of the Bulgarian and Hungarian people's armies, the GDR National People's Army, the USSR Armed Forces, the Czechoslovak People's Army, army staff members from the Socialist Republic of Romania and part of the amphibious forces of the GDR People's Navy, the naval fleet of the Polish People's Republic and the Baltic fleet of the USSR' Navy, which are components of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. About 40,000 troops are expected to participate in the maneuvers.

POLISH WORKER STRIKES AGAINST GIEREK 'REVISIONISTS' VIEWED

ZERI I POPULLIT Comment

AU151625 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Aug 80

["Polish Proletariat Has Risen Against the Anti-People Policy of the Revisionists in Power"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Aug (ATA)--The strikes of the Polish Workers have a clear political character, writes today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article. The wave of revolt which has swept the workers of a series of cities and regions of the country is another fact of their hatred and opposition toward the capitalist course, antipeople and anti-national policy of the Warsaw revisionists. The newspaper stresses that the Gierek clique is following the traces of its predecessors, that it has further intensified the exploitation of the working people, the open door policy towards monopolies and that of further harnessing after the plans of its bosses of the Kremlin.

The bourgeois class, which does not forget the blows it was dealt as a result of the struggle of the proletariat in December 1970 and June 1976, says the article, strives to quench the indignation and struggle of the workers, resorting to violence and menaces, demagoguery and sabotaging and splitting methods. The Warsaw revisionists strive to deprive the strike movement of the proletariat of the political character and to present it as disagreements on an enterprise or factory scale. But in fact, stresses the newspaper, the present-day events are a clash between two classes of entirely antagonistic interests.

Tirana Commentary

LD181254 Tirana in Polish to Poland 2130 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We begin with the news. There are reports that the strike movement in Poland is still taking on new dimensions as a result of the added participation of tens of thousands of employees. In the Baltic cities of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, the number of strikers has reached, according to reports, 90,000 people.

The wave of strikes in this region has affected all large factories and transport enterprises, which has caused considerable disruption of economic activity. In Gdynia, thousands of sea port workers held a protest rally on 16 August, repeating once again their demands for pay rises and better working conditions, stating that they are prepared to continue the strike until their just demands are satisfied. The strikers opposed the authorities' call for a return to work, including the demagogic call by Premier Babiuch, and rejected categorically the administration's offer. The popular discontent in Poland is still spreading. The opposition to the antipopular and antinational policy of the ruling revisionist clique is growing.

The current events in Poland prove convincingly that a profound political movement is still developing, helping the Polish proletariat to express its just anger against the rabid oppression and exploitation by the Polish revisionist bourgeoisie which, together, with an antiworker policy applied at home, has sold the interests of the people to the Soviet social-imperialists. Through its protest struggle, the Polish working class is showing that it will not be led up the garden path by demagoguery, or by force and oppression, to which the ruling revisionists have made a clear allusion if the strike movement does not end.

The demagogic speeches of high revisionist leaders do not succeed in concealing the contemporary reality in Poland; (?speeches which) make (?sincere) promises and make a noise about a rapid improvement in the situation. It is these same leaders who confirm that in the future the economic difficulties will still exist, that the high prices of everyday consumer goods will be maintained, and so forth.

The broad Polish working masses realize [word indistinct] that the creator of all the difficulties they are going through is the revisionist bourgeoisie ruling in Poland. The current events in Poland show very convincingly the strength of the Polish proletariat, which is ready to take up further struggles in defense of its just rights, trampled on by the Polish revisionists who base their policy on ruthless exploitation and plunder of the broad working masses.

BASHKIMI View

AU181100 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Tirana, August 18 (ATA)--It is reported that the strike movement in Poland has assumed new proportions and that in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot the number of the participants in strikes has reached 90,000. The wave of strikes has interrupted a considerable extent the economic activity. In Gdynia thousands of workers of a shipyard organized a meeting of protest, where they expressed their determination to continue the struggle till the fulfillment of their just demands.

The powerful movement of protest testifies once more that the labouring masses, the Polish working class, do not recouple with the domination and antipeople and antinational policy of the revisionist clique in power. Commenting on the present-day events in Poland, the newspaper BASHKIMI underlines that the Polish proletariat opposes the policy of revisionists in power which has placed the people under the double domination of the local bourgeoisie and the international one. It opposes the plunder and dictate of the Soviet social-imperialists who have transformed Poland into their [word indistinct].

The newspaper points out further on the disturbance the protest movement of the Polish working class has aroused not only among the Warsaw officials, but also among those of Moscow and the other revisionist countries, fearing that what happens in Poland today might occur in their homes. The newspaper mentions in this direction the meetings of Brezhnev with Giersek as well as the other revisionist chieftains, underlining the fact that the Polish Premier Babiuch reminded the strikers of the presence of "invincible allies", a thing which is an open allusion for the tanks of the Soviet social-imperialist occupiers. Through deception and threats, stresses the newspaper, the revisionists strive to subjugate the working class, because they are terrified by the struggle of the workers, because they know well the power of this struggle which puts an end to their oppressive and exploiting power.

DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON COPENHAGEN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

AU171608 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Interview with Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, on Copenhagen UN conference on women]

[Text] As reported in the press, a UN conference was held in Copenhagen from 14-30 July on the 10th anniversary of the UN women's organization, based on the theme of equality, development and peace.

A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Comrade Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, also attended this conference. We met with Comrade Vito to tell our listeners and TV viewers about the proceedings of this conference.

[Kapo] You are right in asking about the proceedings of the conference held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the UN women's organization, because a great effort was made to publicize the proceedings of this conference and its results in the work. The first prerequisite demanded by UN representatives at the meetings arranged to discuss the problems concerning women, certainly under the dictates of the superpowers, was that such conferences should be apolitical, supposedly in order to help the process of narrowing the inequality between men and women. Another proposal was that the developed countries should help as much as possible with funds to improve the condition of women in the undeveloped countries. In addition, there was a proposal to speed up the introduction of the so-called new economic order. Suggestions were also made to representative of various countries--as if they themselves are not those who make policies in their own countries--that they should draft plans and programs. Recommendations were made to them to open schools, hospitals, maternity homes; recommendations were also made that large enterprises in their countries should employ more women thrown onto the streets by the smaller enterprises that have failed; that they should make full use of the charity of the rich and thus make the most of their aims, to solve the problems of women. But how can the problems of women, the problems of hunger, the problem of poverty, unemployment, the high cost of living and the ignorance which women particularly are burdened with, let alone the problem of the rights of women as human beings--how can these problems be solved? The Copenhagen conference failed utterly to provide an answer to these questions.

[Question] Comrade Vito, you stressed in the declaration issued by the delegation People's Socialist Republic of Albania that the conference assumed a certain political character. What did you mean by this?

[Answer] The conference was compelled to tackle certain political problems, such as the Palestinian problem and that of apartheid. The Arab and African countries insisted on these issues. As a result, the conference devoted a certain amount of time to these problems in the proceedings of two of its committees. The plenary session itself tackled both these problems. Moreover, against the will of the superpowers and by an overwhelming majority of votes, the conference denounced neocolonialism, hegemonism, imperialism, apartheid and Zionism as the major causes of the serious situation prevailing in the Middle East and in southern Africa. The events in Bolivia, too, politicized the conference against the will of the superpowers.

This could not be to the liking of the superpowers, be they the Camp David cooks or anyone else who, as is their custom when they find themselves in a difficult position before public opinion, compromise. It was obvious that such a compromise was made between the United States and the Soviet Union with regard to the Iranian and Afghan problems, as well as those pertaining to Southeast Asia, problems which were hardly mentioned at all. As a result, the United States and their partner, China, found themselves in great difficulty. Nor were matters easier for the Soviet Union, which, as is known, distinguished itself for its demagogy and its versatility in compromising, showing itself very active in the corridors and versatile in using procedural rules and so forth, in cooperation with other superpowers, trying to devise various delegations. By means of all these machinations, they were able to soften words, paragraphs and sentences in the various resolutions put forward, making the resolutions to the maximum extent possible devoid of any political nature. These resolutions were changed so much from their first draft that even the countries that had proposed them failed to recognize their own resolutions.

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Also noticeable in all this turmoil were the various nuances dividing various groupings such as NATO, the Warsaw Pact and so forth.

[Question] Comrade Vito, what in your opinion was the contribution made by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at this conference?

[Answer] The contribution of the Albanian delegation at the Copenhagen conference was that it once again defended and presented the policy of the AWP and of the Albanian state with regard to the problems of women. We went there in goodwill and with the intention, together with the representatives of independent, freedom-loving and sovereign countries, of correctly examining, for the benefit of the peoples and women of the world, the great political, economic and social problems concerning the world today. We went there with the intention of pointing out the real causes of this situation and to prevent the spread of any illusions concerning equality, development and peace in the conditions of the feverish arms race in which the superpowers are engaged, when many peoples in the world are suffering from both external and internal oppression, when the masses have risen and are acquiring political awareness of the fact that their might can confront any imperialism, no matter how strong and large it may be, as is being shown daily by the Iranian and the other peoples who are taking up arms for national liberation.

The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania stressed that after their general national liberation, the peoples themselves must understand that democratic rights and freedoms can be won solely through the elimination of societies with oppressive classes. The Albanian delegation supported the liberation struggle of the peoples and did its best to convey the experiences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the positions gained by all people in it, including the women in our society, where everyone is an equal among equals.

All those countries struggling for national liberation and aspiring to a life of dignity, expressed clearly in their stands their belief in our correct line, and that they see in Albania their loyal ally and a brilliant example of freedom, equality and democracy. This atmosphere of respect which surrounded the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania characterized the entire proceedings of the UN women's conference in Copenhagen.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT FUNERAL--The funeral ceremony of Prof Eqrem Cabej, distinguished linguist, member of the academy of sciences and its presidium, teacher of the people, took place in Tirana on 17 August. The coffin was placed in the reception hall of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Present to honor his memory were his family, relatives, workers of the academy of sciences, scientific and educational institutions, teachers, students and others. Present were also Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of AWP Central Committee, Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, Gago Nesho Ist, secretary of Tirana District AWP Committee, Resul Zani, chairman of Gjirokaster People's Council Executive Committee, Prof Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University, Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers and Artists Union, Omer Haxhia, deputy chairman of Tirana People's Council Executive Committee, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 Aug 80 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION'S RETURN--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Union Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] led by the secretary of the youth Central Committee, Valdete Sala, which attended the 4th international meeting held in Thiergarten in the FRG, returned home. The delegation was received at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of the UWYA Etemije Zeneli. [Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 15 Aug 80 AU]

STOYANOV DENOUNCES HAROLD BROWN'S MISSILE STATEMENT

AU181640 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 18 Aug 80

[By BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov: "Culmination of Threat"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Aug (BTA)--Culmination of threat--this is how one could define yesterday's statement of Harold Brown on the readiness of the United States to use tactical nuclear weapons first provided "an inevitable danger of conventional weapon assault would impend over Europe."

Brown's words are a new degree in the degradation of Washington's military and strategic thinking which got its dangerous final touch in Carter's new nuclear strategy. The range of the threat announced by the U.S. defense minister emerges first of all in the amount of nuclear weapons stockpiled in Western Europe: They are thousands. But numbers are not the most important although no headquarters is apt to underestimate the enemy's amount of weapons.

The main thing is the possibility for a quick passing of the borderline between tactical and strategical nuclear weapons. Once lack of common sense is evident, there is no guarantee that its development will not have a snow-slip effect. Is it not supported by the circumstance that the readiness for a tactical nuclear blow is reviewed by Brown himself within the framework of Carter's new strategy?

On the other hand, who would stay indifferent at the swarming of mushrooms over their own territory or over the territory of their allies, with the sole consolation that the firework nightmare is of a mere tactical character?

What was admitted as possible in the soothing Brown's message to the NATO member countries prompted by the alarm over Carter's nuclear strategy, by his statement of yesterday has acquired a new degree of concreteness. The USA is ready to strike the tactical nuclear blow first. Under the sounds of verbal pacifism which was voiced in President Carter's speech against the adventurous foreign political line of his electoral opponent Ronald Reagan, the atomic blackmail of the White House has made a new step forward.

And at the same time the famous "strategy of restraint" has evolved towards an unrestraint extremely perilous for the fate of world peace. And the Joint Soviet-American communique signed on July 18, 1979 in Vienna by Jimmy Carter too reads: "The parties have confirmed their profound conviction that special importance should be attached to the problems of preventing a nuclear war and for restraining from any competition in the sphere of strategic armaments. The two parties acknowledge that the nuclear war would be a disaster for the entire mankind."

Now the United States is brutally violating the sober Vienna accords while the Soviet Union is enriching its love of peace with new initiatives for halting the arms race and for doing away with the nuclear weapons.

Brown and the other "hawks" must know, however, that "small nuclear wars" can be seen only in the distorting mirror for illusions. In present-day conditions the small war means a beginning of a big one, and everybody knows that the big war is the beginning of the end.... It would be good for the world if the White House abandons the perilous orbit it hovers in. The earlier the better for all.

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BULGARIA

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY

AU181455 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Mariya Neykova article: "About Sick Ambitions and Realism"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism's militarism--a burden on the U.S. people and a constant threat to world security--has demonstrated its aggressive essence once again. The international progressive public greeted with great alarm and concern the decision of Carter's administration to adopt a "new nuclear strategy." Actually it was called "new" only by those who incorporated it into the White House's policy, because, as the New York TIMES reveals, already in 1952 President Truman had "twice reviewed the possibility of utilizing the nuclear threat against the USSR." In recent times the strategy was developed in 1974, only to be announced about 10 days ago as Presidential Directive No 59.

The character of the new nuclear strategy fully corresponds with the ideas of its creators, who had acquired dubious fame with their anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, supporters of the policy "from a position of power"--Brzezinski, the president's advisor on questions of national security, and Defense Secretary Brown. In an interview published on 9 August, Brzezinski bases the review on the U.S. nuclear strategy on the necessity that the United States follow a "more flexible policy" in times of war. With this formula the chief ideologue of military psychosis of Carter's team actually conceals the real strivings, namely, to justify the U.S. constant strivings toward improving its nuclear attack means, especially in the area of their precision. As always, the main argument--"the growing Soviet military power"--has not been forgotten.

What is the content of Directive No 59? As mentioned by Brzezinski in his 10 [as published] August interview, disseminated by Associated Press, Carter's measures aim at "increasing stability and insuring possibilities for negotiating even in a crisis situation, and to provide the president with more means of action in a case of hostile action." The target areas of the U.S. nuclear strategic means are to be military objects, something which would increase the possibilities of a "limited but prolonged" nuclear war. The essence is clear: A threat of inflicting the first strike on military targets on Soviet territory.

The fact that the "new nuclear strategy" had been worked out and approved without the knowledge of the State Department and the Agency on Arms Control and Disarmament is also significant. In a series of interviews last week, Secretary of State Muskie expressed his dissatisfaction with the fact that he had not been consulted "on such an important foreign policy matter."

But the question is not of U.S. internal political and governmental relations but a question affecting the entire international life as a whole and affecting the dilemma of either strengthening world security or increasing the level of confrontation. "The new U.S. nuclear strategy," writes the influential Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, "pre-supposes a quick development and deployment of new kinds of weapons, including the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles for submarines and winged missiles, something which will inevitably intensify the nuclear arms race and increase the danger of a world nuclear conflict."

The militaristic fever which has engulfed the U.S. leading circles is intensifying. The natural result is a dream about strategic supremacy, and the securing of the possibility of inflicting the first strike on the USSR. This is a dream that has nothing in common with the realities of our time and the changing world balance of power. The United States is sacrificing its political realism on the alter of its groundless and unfeasible sick ambitions.

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BULGARIA

PCF LEADER GEORGES MARCHAIS VISITS BURGAS OKRUG

AU182012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], visited Burgas Okrug today. Georges Marchais is vacationing in our country. He was accompanied by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. At the "Slunchev Bryag" tourist center Georges Marchais was cordially welcomed by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee, and by other leading officials of this okrug.

The high-ranking guest toured the tourist center and visited the ancient city of Sozopol. He also paid a visit to the "Georgi Dimitrov" students summer camp in Primorsko.

During the visit Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee, briefed the high-ranking guest on the socioeconomic development of the okrug and on its ascending and harmonious development during the years of the people's government. Comrade Georges Marchais expressed his admiration at the okrug's successes achieved in the economic, cultural and social development sector, as well as at the achievements in the development of socialist democracy, achievements, which are characteristic of socialist Bulgaria as a whole.

DZHUROV, MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER OF DEFENSE CHIPANDE END TALKS

AU151808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The concluding talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army led by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and a delegation of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of national defense, were held in Sofia today.

Chipande Departure

AU161548 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Mozambique armed forces delegation led by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Standing Political Committee of Frelimo Central Committee and minister of national defense, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION TRANSITS PDRY

AU151901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] On its way to Mozambique the Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Ognyan Doynov has briefly stopped over in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Talks were held with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed to him the personal greetings of Todor Zhivkov and his wishes for successes in building the new society and for prosperity and progress of the Yemeni people. Certain issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two countries were also discussed at the talks.

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BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SPAIN'S MARCELINO CAMACHO

AU161853 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 16 Aug (BTA)--First secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council Todor Zhivkov received today at the Evksinograd residence the secretary general of the Trade Union Confederation of the Worker's Commissions of Spain Marcelino Camacho and the member of the confederation secretariat Serafin Aliaga, who are on holiday in Bulgaria.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

AU181633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 80 p 7

[Report on greetings message of BCP Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, read at the congress by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Socialist Bulgaria's communists and entire working people and on the personal behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and with a feeling of a special happiness, we convey combat and friendly greetings to the participants of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela. We are happy, dear comrades, to most cordially greet through you the Venezuelan communists and all working people of Venezuela and wish fruitful activity to the congress, the greetings message reads:

We, Bulgaria's communists and working people, highly value the rich revolutionary past of the Communist Party of Venezuela and its active work under contemporary conditions. It has always struggled consistently and steadily against imperialism and reaction in defense of the vital interests of the workers and other social strata suffering under the yoke of exploitation and for Venezuela's independent and democratic future, for peace and social progress. Your party has passed over a difficult road in its development and has become an important political factor in your country, the combat vanguard of the Venezuelan working people and an important unit of the international communist movement.

We have high respect for the Communist Party of Venezuela, its loyalty to the great Marxist-Leninism teaching, and the principles of proletarian internationalism and its contribution to the common struggle for the peoples' national and social liberation and for mankind's socialist future.

We heard with special attention the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela read by Jesus Faria, its secretary general, a worthy son of the Venezuelan workers' class, a noted figure of the international communist movement and a cavalier of the Georgi Dimitrov Order, Bulgaria's highest distinction. This was a report rich in ideas and permeated with profound Marxist-Leninist analysis. There is no doubt that Comrade Faria's report and the other documents discussed by the congress will have an important role in further rallying and uniting all democratic and patriotic forces in the struggle for implementing the noblest ideals and the strivings and dreams of the Venezuelan people.

We are convinced that the congress, which is taking place in a creative and businesslike atmosphere, will be a new stage in your party's development. Its high Marxist-Leninist maturity, most convincingly demonstrated at this party forum, is a guarantee of further successes in the struggle for democracy and social justice.

The delegates were briefed on the successes of the Bulgarian people in socialist construction, the historic successes of real socialism in Bulgaria and the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress.

The BCP and our government have always conducted a peaceful foreign policy, and have a share in creating a climate of detente, the message reads further.

Therefore, today, when imperialism's most reactionary circles, first of all the U.S. war-mongers and the Chinese leadership, are conducting a course of confrontation and tension and confronting the world with a serious threat, the Bulgarian communists are deeply convinced that there is no more important task than the task of mobilizing all mankind's forces for the defense of peace. The workers' class and other people are vitally interested in the continuation and expansion of the process of detente and to turn disarmament into fact. The communists have a special responsibility for the implementation of this behest of the present, and this was convincingly confirmed by the meeting of the European communist and workers' parties, that took place in March of this year in Paris. There is no doubt that the appeal to the European peoples adopted by the meeting will be understood by all honest people throughout the world and will mobilize them in the struggle for peace and progress.

The message expresses the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Bolivian working people and the peoples of Chile and El Salvador, as well as the readiness to further render fraternal assistance to free Nicaragua.

The international communist movement is the most important political power in the world. The historic achievements of real socialism first of all the great successes of the USSR in all areas of life, as well as the successes of the fraternal parties in the capitalist and developing countries are a decisive factor in further developing the world revolutionary process. Under the present conditions, when the communists' responsibility to mankind is growing, the struggle for further strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is obtaining an ever-growing significance, the message reads further.

Traditional relations of friendship and cooperation exist between the communist parties of Bulgaria and Venezuela. We are proud of these fraternal relations, which have a great significance in strengthening the friendship between the Bulgarian and Venezuelan peoples. The fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Communist Party of Venezuela serves the interests of peace, democracy and socialism. There is no doubt that our Marxist-Leninist parties will continue to strengthen their relations and communist cooperation in the name of our common communist future. We assure you, dear Venezuelan comrades and class brothers, that in the future--in days of victories and difficulties alike--we will be with you, and our hearts will beat together with yours.

BCP, PCI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR 1980-81

AU171757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has met with Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and PCI Central Committee International Department head.

During the meeting information on the two parties' activities was exchanged. Special attention was paid to some topical foreign politics issues. The possibilities on further developing the relations between the two parties were discussed. An agreement on cooperation between the BCP and the PCI for the period of 1980-81 was signed.

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BULGARIA

TOURISM COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU171942 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA)--A protocol was signed here today on the talks between a Bulgarian delegation led by chairman of the State Committee on Tourism Georgi Eftimov and a Turkish delegation led by Minister of Tourism and Information of the Republic of Turkey Barlas Kuntay.

Practical measures have been outlined for the further mutually advantageous development of tourist ties between Bulgaria and Turkey. New forms of tourist servicing will be applied. Joint tours will be used to come to know historical and other landmarks. The two sides will cooperate to propagate the tourist base in third countries, to attract tourists from other states, etc.

The numerous Turkish citizens passing transit through Bulgaria will be [word indistinct] to become familiar with tourist sites in Bulgaria.

Lukanov, Kuntay Meeting

AU181428 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--Today deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov received Turkey's Minister of Tourism and Information Barlas Kuntay who is here on a visit.

At the talks held satisfaction was expressed with the positive development of Bulgarian-Turkish economic relations and with the active exchange of visits of members of the governments, economic figures and representatives of Bulgaria and Turkey's business circles.

Special importance was attached to the steps which would lead to a still wider cooperation in the field of tourism, including to increasing the travels of citizens of the two countries.

NUCLEAR POWER TO SUPPLY 30-35 PERCENT OF ELECTRICITY BY 1985

AU191012 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--The annual output of the Bulgarian atomic power generation exceeds 6,000 million kwh, which stands for one-fifth of the country's general energy production.

By 1981 four nuclear reactors totalling in capacity 1,760 mgw will be operative in the "Kozloduy" atomic power generation complex to be followed a couple of years later by two more reactors with a capacity of 1,000 mgw each. Among the world's 235 atomic power stations the reactors of the "Kozloduy" atomic power plant have some of the best indices.

The atomic power generation in Bulgaria will proceed to develop at higher rates than the average rates in the industrially developed countries. The construction of a second nuclear power plant is forthcoming. The power generation capacities on nuclear fuel will double in the next two years. By the end of 1985 the nuclear power plants will turn out 30 to 35 per cent of all the electricity generated in Bulgaria and in 1990 they will be producing 40-45 per cent.

POLISH GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO IMPROVE ECONOMY EXPLAINED

AUI81328 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Changes in the Wage Funds; Signal From the First Half of the Year;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] If we were to assess the state of the Polish economy on the basis of the results achieved within the framework of competition last year, results which the working people have followed up this year, everything ought to be in the best order. The fact that 4,658 enterprises employing more than 5.2 million people and producing merchandise worth 22.6 billion were involved in the competition for higher production efficiency had to find a positive expression, particularly when we consider that the healthy competition among enterprises yielded new technology, better labor organization and a perfection of management. Yet, judging from the first commentaries devoted to the preliminary results of the first half of the year, quite a few things remain to be done before one can be satisfied. It is, however, indisputable that the country's economic performance would have been incomparably lower had those 4,658 enterprises not adopted and not successfully implemented their programs aimed at great thriftiness and quality of production.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that it is true that the enterprises' collectives had done a great deal to meet their commitments in the more complicated conditions but it added that it is equally true that in many sectors of the economy the first half year results were not satisfactory. Above all, a more pronounced further alleviation of the tension on the domestic market was envisaged. **THE PLANNED DELIVERIES, IN TERMS OF THEIR OVERALL VOLUME, WERE EXCEEDED BUT THE PROBLEM LIES IN THEIR STRUCTURE, IN THE SUPPLY OF THOSE ITEMS WHICH ARE SOUGHT AFTER. THE POPULATION'S MONETARY REVENUES, HOWEVER, WERE ALSO GROWING IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR AT A FASTER RATE THAN PLANNED.**

As far as a balanced general state of the economy is concerned, more was expected of exports, which were to have a more decisive impact on the balance of payments. This would have made it possible to improve the supplies of imported raw and other materials. Even though the volume and the pace of exports were higher than in the same period of time, last year there still was a certain delay as regards exports in the first months of this year. This did not, naturally, have a favorable influence on the balance of payments. The press indicates that it will probably be reflected in the volume of imports in the months to come, especially when considering the rapidly rising prices of raw and other materials on the Western markets and the resulting greater difficulties in obtaining them. As a logical consequence many enterprises have been feeling the lack of miscellaneous raw and other materials. The cause, however, does not rest with imports alone but frequently consists primarily in the fact that **THERE ARE STILL MANY ENTERPRISES, THE POLISH PRESS CRITICIZES, WHICH EXCEED THE CONSUMPTION NORMS AND TREAT VALUES RATHER WASTEFULLY. INSTEAD OF AN ANTICIPATED REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COSTS, INDUSTRY EXCEEDED THEM LAST YEAR BY 1.1 PERCENT, AGRICULTURE BY 3.1 PERCENT AND THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EVEN BY 4.4 PERCENT.** It is self-evident that last year's exceeded costs mean limited possibilities of obtaining raw and other materials this year.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ADOPTED AN IMPORTANT MEASURE WHICH SHOULD ALSO AFFECT A DESIRABLE CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY IN A WIDE SENSE OF THE WORD. What is involved is **THE RAISING OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONTROL OF THE ENTERPRISES BY THE BANKS, ESPECIALLY IN THE SPHERE OF WAGES; A PERFECTION OF THE WAGE MECHANISMS.**

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A resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic introduces changes in the creation of the wage fund, which--as transpired from an expose by the government's press secretary--will be of considerable importance for the formation of the situation on the market and for the observance of the principles of social justice. There will be a closer interdependence between the wage fund and the work results and an increased personal accountability for a correct handling of the wage fund, especially in the event of an unjustified use of the fund in excess of the set volume while implementing the plan. The point of departure of these changes is the limitation of the possibility to carry out changes in the plan. If such changes are made, they depend on the existing reserves in the wage fund. The directors of enterprises and associations which exceed the wage fund are obliged to submit to the superior body a program aimed at eliminating these payments in excess. If the unjustified payments in excess of the wage funds cannot be covered from the means of the supraordinated organization, there is a possibility of obtaining a bank loan for the amount in excess of the wage fund. However, the interest on the loan is covered from the bonus fund of the executives in charge. The government obliges the ministries to submit reports on how the enterprises and associations are covering the sums in excess of the wage funds in such cases, if they are not covered from the sector's wage fund.

THIS RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS IN FULL HARMONY WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEPUTIES TO THE SEJM WHO ANALYZED IN THE COMMISSION FOR LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS THE PRESENT SITUATION AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT, INCOME OF THE POPULATION AND WAGE POLICY AND STRESSED THE ESSENTIAL NEED FOR GREATER WAGE DISCIPLINE AND BETTER ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION. THEY POINTED TO THE INCREASING OCCURRENCES OF MACHINES STANDING IDLE [PROSTOJE] IN PRODUCTION, TO THE LOW SHIFT INTENSITY IN MANY ENTERPRISES, OUTDATED PERFORMANCE NORMS AND THE GROWING OVERTIME WORK, EVEN THOUGH THE IDLE MACHINES INDICATE THAT OVERTIME WORK COULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY CURTAILED. However, this depends on better supplies of materials and on an improved functioning of supplier-consignee relations. Their present state is not always a consequence of the belated or limited imports of materials but often it is the poor organization of production and labor which is responsible. The government's measures in the sphere of the wage policy should bring about a change of this situation and should have an impact on the intensification and rationalization of production, on achieving harmony between monetary incomes and labor productivity and on higher production efficiency in general, and this is of key significance for both the balance of payments of the Polish People's Republic and the balanced state of the economy and of the domestic market in particular. THIS MEANS PRIMARILY, AS EXPERTS AGREE, TO FURTHER PERFECT MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AND TO RAISE EVERYWHERE PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WORK RESULTS. THIS IS, AFTER ALL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS.

HUSAK RECEIVES GUYANESE PARTY LEADER FOR TALKS

LD182015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

In the course of a cordial comradely conversation the representatives of the two fraternal parties informed each other about their activities and tasks and assessed the questions of the further development of mutual cooperation.

They also exchanged views on some topical questions of the international communist and workers movement and stressed the significance of the further strengthening of its unity and cohesion in the fight for the strengthening of peace for the freedom and independence of nations, and for progress in the world.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CONGO'S SASSOU-N'GUESSO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD141920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Congolese People's Republic, the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The telegram pays tribute to the endeavors of the people, led by the Congolese Party of Labor, to build a new, socially just, society and to the successes achieved on that path. It stresses the resolute efforts and the contribution of the Congolese People's Republic in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and the support for the struggle of the nations of the African Continent for freedom and independence.

In conclusion Gustav Husak's telegram to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries will further develop successfully in the spirit of internationalist solidarity to the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and the Congolese People's Republic, and in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

HUSAK GREETS PERUVIAN CP LEADER ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU181246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 14 August (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent a congratulatory telegram to Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, on the latter's 70th birthday.

In the telegram Comrade Gustav Husak highly appraised Comrade Jorge del Prado's long years of devoted and principled activity at the head of the Peruvian Communist Party in the battle for the rights of the workers class. He also highly appraised his personal contribution to the development of mutual comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the Peruvian Communist Party, as well as the efforts for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement. He wished Del Prado much health and many new successes during the coming years in his responsible work for the welfare and the happy future of Peru's working people.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON 'REVANCHIST,' DISSIDENT ACTIVITIES

AU181520 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 August, on page 3, carries a 2,700-word Karel Doudera article entitled "Stake on the Horse of Revanchism" and dealing with the "political symbiosis of some Czech and Slovak emigrants and Sudeten German revanchists" that is "based on a common hatred of Socialist Czechoslovakia."

After noting that the Munich-based "Free Society for the Support of Friendship with the Peoples of Czechoslovakia" and its prominent members, CSSR emigrant Ludek Pachman and Sudeten Germans Becher and Huyn, consider CSSR's very existence an "historical error" that should be rectified by the country's "Europization," Doudera concludes: "This is the common foundation on which the reactionary emigrants, Sudeten German revanchists and rightwing FRG politicians meet: They would like a change of postwar conditions in Europe. That means a revision of the results of World War II."

Doudera then deals with the current discussion on the postwar deportation of Germans from Czechoslovakia in Tigrid's emigrant periodical TESTIMONY and in the "Sudeten German revanchist press," which--he states--is aimed at casting doubt on the postwar results and "the entire postwar Czechoslovak development."

He notes that it had been triggered off by "an article of some Slovak historian from among the ranks of Charter 77 signatories," using the alias "Danubius." Doudera states that "the article has caused confusion among the Czechoslovak emigrants and also among the ranks of signatories of the so-called charter. Many of them," he said, "particularly the older emigrants who can recall the times of the fascist occupation, have sharply rejected Danubius' theses" on the need to rectify the "catastrophic" act of deportation. "The situation among the Charter signatories was similar," Doudera continues, with "some of them adopting an extremely negative attitude toward the idea of publishing Danubius' theses as 'documentary material' of the Charter 77, while other 'Charter' signatories demanded this, and later identified themselves with Danubius' pamphlet on the pages of Tigris's TESTIMONY."

Stating that "although even many of the people operating abroad against our republic have refused to accept these revanchism-promoting theses," an emigrant periodical called PRAVO LIDU had published a "Statement of Attitude" on this matter, "allegedly worked out by a 'qualified Prague collective of authors using the alias Bohemus.' This means," Doudera stresses, "that Czechoslovak citizens living in our fatherland are expressing on the pages of an emigrant magazine the opinion that current conditions in Europe should be changed--including the map of our republic--so as to enable the Sudeten Germans to return. The contents of this 'Statement of Attitude' can scarcely be explained otherwise," Doudera says, adding: "This merely proves that anticommunism and anti-Sovietism lead even to national nihilism. After all, even the critics of Danubius' theses from among the ranks of the emigrants have conceded that the delusive slogan 'rectify the deportation' is in reality aimed directly against the substance of the Czechoslovak state and at a revision of our state borders."

Doudera then notes the support given to Danubius' theses by Zdenek Mlynar, who is now living in Vienna and who has renounced the role of a "reform communist" for "positions held by revanchists and FRG rightwingers" and then asks: "After such 'contributions to the discussion' as the one offered by Mlynar, how can one doubt that the blowing-up of the matter of deportations has not only anti-Czechoslovak, but also anti-Soviet features, and that it serves those who would like to revise the consequences of the defeat of fascist Germany?"

After stating that the Germans' deportation was one of the consequences of this defeat, that it was not only a Czechoslovak affair but the result of the Potsdam conference, Doudera calls that it was the communists who had held a protective hand over German anti-fascists after the war, so as to save them from the indiscriminate anger of bourgeois nationalists.

Doudera then goes on to say that the CSSR's alliance with the USSR and all countries of real socialism and its membership in the Warsaw Pact frustrates all hopes of the Sudeten German revanchist leaders, together with "so-called defenders of human rights" from among dissidents and emigrants, to break up the CSSR. "They know this," Doudera adds, "and so they are at least striving to sow the small seed of uncertainty and doubt and trying to disrupt our cohesion from within, at least a little bit. They are searching for something that would help them disrupt the process of detente, the good-neighborly relations and the peaceful cooperation of European nations. It is no coincidence that the entire campaign about 'atonement for the deportation' was timed, in a coordinated way, to escalate prior to the approaching Madrid meeting of signatories of the Helsinki Conference," Doudera underscores, concluding: "But they will not succeed."

BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH ENVOY--John Rowland Rich, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the CSSR, arrived in Czechoslovakia on 15 August. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES REPORT ON BABIUCH'S 15 AUGUST SPEECH

AU191005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Warsaw, ADN--In a speech on Polish television on Friday night Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, addressed the citizens of the country and stated that the socioeconomic situation in Poland had become more complicated in the last few weeks. He pointed to temporary work stoppages in towns and villages, enterprises and communal establishments of the country and expounded on the government's intended steps to overcome the difficulties. He explained that everybody was called upon to master the economic problems. The possibilities of the national economy must not be exceeded; the economic balance and the market balance must be restored, Edward Babiuch said.

As regards the people's supply the prime minister said that wages and salaries must be covered by the necessary amount of goods and services. A solution of the present difficulties could only be achieved by an increase in production. The undivided attention of all social forces must be concentrated on this task.

It has been known for a long time, Edward Babiuch said, that with the onset of the eighties the development in Poland and the world was taking place under diametrically different conditions. Poland is faced with problems and possibilities fundamentally different from those characterizing the beginning of the seventies. Today many patriotically minded Poles are very seriously discussing problems to be solved by the Polish people. The citizen's solicitude for the future and prosperity of the country is founded on honest and best intentions, deserves respect and support and is a great and common cause.

However, Edward Babiuch continued, it would be against his knowledge, sense of responsibility and the duties he assumed as prime minister a few months ago, if he failed to state that nothing can be solved in Poland by work stoppages and disruptions in the productive cycle. The economic and social results of work stoppages are plain to see. They not only entail production losses in the enterprises, in which tools are downed, but also in other enterprises linked with them on a cooperative basis. They make the life of the public more difficult, and disrupt transportation, trade and hospital services.

Edward Babiuch stated that nobody in Poland should condone the wasting of time allotted for work or disturbances in the work process. This could simply not be afforded. The opponents of People's Poland are attempting to use the present tensions for their political aims which have nothing in common with the strivings of the workers class and are in contradiction to the interests of the people.

The most important task at present is to find a solution of the present situation which would efficiently prevent a further aggravation in order to protect the country against irremediable consequences and the danger of sharp conflicts and social tensions, a solution which would meet with the general understanding and support of all of society.

The goal was, he said, to generally put the national economy in order, harmonize its development, restore the economic balance--especially in foreign trade and on internal markets--to accelerate the development of agriculture in order to achieve a growth in food production, to regulate investment and improve the apparatus for the management of the economy and the state.

Edward Babiuch stressed that the situation has been complicated by the flood catastrophe. [paragraph continues]

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Due to the unprecedented incessant rainfall, many regions of the country have been affected by the catastrophe. He believed, he said, that today nobody in Poland needed to be told of the implications and costs of this natural catastrophe. Thousands of families whose possessions were completely destroyed are awaiting help. The government granted this help to the victims of the floods from the very first moment. Shipments for other regions which did not suffer from the floods and the rainfall had been curtailed. More than 1.7 million hectares of land were flooded, Edward Babiuch said. The losses run to tens of billions of zloty.

In connection with supply difficulties the prime minister pointed to the necessity to use any initiative in order to increase production in industry and agriculture. Only what has been produced by work, especially by an increase in work productivity, can be distributed. Only in this way is there a realistic chance of maintaining the people's standard of living achieved so far, and create conditions for its improvement.

Everybody should decisively oppose trends toward the aggravation of the economic balance and the unrealistic exercise of pressure to increase salaries without their being covered.

In conclusion, Edward Babiuch said, calm and above all honesty and discipline on the job are called for--on each job and in every workshop. Only in this way could it be proved that Poland is able to solve its difficult problems in a sober and self-reliant way, that it knows how to use its talents and gifts, its diligence and the fruits of its own work so far.

The world knows, the prime minister said, how Poland manages difficult moments. Poland has reliable allies who are also concerned [besorgt] about its problems, who believe that Poland knows how to tackle them itself, and who wish People's Poland success with all their hearts.

SWISS PAPER CLAIMS 'FAKE HUMAN RIGHTS' GROUP ESTABLISHED IN GDR

DW181215 Zurich NEUE ZUERICHER ZEITUNG in German 17/18 Aug 80 p 2

[Berlin report signed SY.: "'Human Rights' Maneuvers of East Berlin Authorities"]

[Text] The GDR state security service has obviously attempted to set up a fake human rights organization in the country in order to involve Western groups in contacts. The West Berlin Working Association for Human Rights (AFM) felt prompted at any rate to warn expressively against an organization with a similar name allegedly existing in the GDR. The alleged GDR group had approached the West Berlin organization, asking for support in connection with the printing of leaflets which were supposed to be distributed this weekend in the South Moravian city Brno in Czechoslovakia at a meeting. The request came in a letter bearing the postal stamp of a place named Taucha near Leipzig, dated 11 August, 1300 hours. Although the GDR state news agency ADN did not announce until five hours later the surprising shifting of the inter-German summit meeting between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and party General Secretary Honecker from the Baltic coast to Lake Werbellin north-east of Berlin, the alleged letter of assistance was asking for an appeal to the inhabitants of the GDR "to walk to Lake Werbellin." The Working Association of Human Rights considers it a fact that the authors of the letter had been informed about the place of meeting between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and party General Secretary Honecker prior to the public announcement of the meeting place.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND NOTES SCHMIDT REPLY TO HONECKER INVITATION

AU181241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bonn ADN--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has accepted the official invitation by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to pay a working visit to the GDR from 28 to 29 Aug at the Hubertusstock hunting lodge at Lake Werbellin.

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As stated by government spokesman Gruenewald at a press conference in Bonn, State Minister Huonker informed the head of the GDR's permanent representation in the FRG, Ambassador Moldt, of Schmidt's acceptance.

TISCH RECEIVES SCOTTISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD151332 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The FDGB and the Scottish Trade Union see in the lasting safeguarding of peace, in the continuation of detente and in arms limitation and disarmament the fundamental concern of representing trade union interest. This is the result of an exchange of views which took place today between FDGB Executive Committee Chairman Harry Tisch and a delegation of Scottish trade unionists which is currently in the GDR. Both sides condemned the irresponsible policy of aggressive imperialist circles and demanded the cessation of the production and the ban on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. They considered as an urgent command the convening of an international trade union conference, which would deal with the social and economic aspects of disarmament. The trade unionists from both countries agreed on measures for their further cooperation.

KARL MARX ORDER PRESENTED TO PERUVIAN CP LEADER PRADO

LD152227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2129 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (ADN)--Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, was presented with the Karl Marx Order in the GDR Embassy in Lima on Friday. The high award had been conferred on him by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, on his 70th birthday for outstanding services to the workers' movement, in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and in the struggle for peace and international friendship. Taking part in the festive ceremony were members of the Political Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, leading representatives of other leftwing parties and leading public figures.

ACTIVITIES OF MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD181518 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The military delegation from Mozambique led by Defense Minister Alberto Joaquim Chipande today visited the Wilhelm Pieck military college. It learned about the training of political officers in the National People's Army and gained an insight into the all-round research work. During an exchange of experiences with teaching staff, the latest findings of Soviet military science were at the center of the discussion. Earlier the Mozambique military, in the presence of GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, placed wreaths at the memorial place Unter den Linden, and at the Berlin-Treptow memorial for the fallen Soviet heroes.

FARMS REPORT PROGRESS IN HARVEST OPERATIONS

DW190857 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1302 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The agricultural enterprises in the GDR report uninterrupted progress in the harvest. So far the grain has been harvested from more than 1.1 million hectares. This amounts to more than 44 percent of the acreage. The work of LPG peasants is supported by the workers in the grain processing plants. Efficient cleaning and drying installations insure the processing of the harvested grain in accordance with quality requirements, and in continuous operations, day and night.

GYORI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CARACAS CONGRESS

LD151310 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 August (MTI)--A delegation of the HSWP under Imre Gyori, member and Central Committee department leader, had attended the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela in Caracas and returned Thursday home from Caracas.

NEMETH HOLDS TALKS WITH VIETNAM'S NGUYEN DUY TRINH

LD161520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Hungarian-Vietnamese interparty talks have been held in Budapest. Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had discussions with Nguyen Duy Trinh, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, on holiday in Hungary, about bilateral relations, the international situation and issues of the workers movement.

GRENADA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD141240 Budapest MTI in English 1119 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Aug (MTI)--The Grenadian governmental delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard left Budapest on Thursday to the end of its official visit to Hungary from August 8 to 14.

The Grenadian deputy prime minister was received by Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Bernard Coard and the members of his delegation conducted talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office; Janos Berecz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP CC; Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister; Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister; Istvan Torok, under secretary of state in the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

During the talks marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides briefed each other about their countries' political, economic and social situation. They examined the possibilities for developing cooperation between Hungary and Grenada. The Hungarian side expressed solidarity with the Grenadian people's struggle for uplift. With a view to promoting the development of cooperation between the two countries, a trade and a technical-scientific agreement were signed.

TALKS WITH MARTINIQUE CP LEADER SUMMARIZED

LD140912 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Aug (MTI)--At the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee, Armand Nicolas, general secretary of the Communist Party of Martinique paid a visit on 7-13 August to Budapest.

He was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP political, secretary of the Central Committee and conducted talks with Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee, head of the Foreign Department.

The conversations took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere as the representatives of the two sides told each other about the activities of their parties and about the tasks ahead.

The HSWP representatives confirmed the Hungarian communists' solidarity with the struggle that the communists of Martinique are conducting for the full abolishment of colonial oppression, for the democratic and popular autonomy of their insular country and for the rise of their people.

There was complete identity of views about actual questions of international life and of the international communist and working-class movement, as the two sides unanimously underlined the need for common actions by all anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces to promote the cause of social progress, international peace and security. Both parties are taking efforts, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the unity of the international communist and working-class movement to gain further strength. The visit Armand Nicolas paid to this country has made a further contribution to comradely relations and cooperation between the two parties.

MTI CITES 6-MONTH PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1980

LD150954 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 14 Aug (MTI)--The Central Statistics Office of Hungary has published figures for the first half of the current year.

As compared to the first half of 1979 and on the basis of the gross production value, by June this year the output of the socialist industrial sector diminished by 1.8 percent. The production of the cooperative sector dropped by a bigger extent: 3.1 percent.

As compared to the corresponding period of 1979, the textile industry registered a remarkable production development--10 percent--in the January-June span this year. Likewise, the printing houses, brick-kilns, tile-makers and fire-clay industry raised their output by 5.1 percent each. Aluminium metallurgy swelled production by 5 percent, while lime, cement and asbestos-cement industries expanded output by 4.8 percent.

The statistics show that the beer industry produced 4.7 percent more of the beverage in the first six months of 1980 than in January-June 1979. The silk and knitwear industries' output went up by 4.6 percent each. Paper factories produced 4.5 percent more than in the first six months of 1979.

The data also point out that the canning industry production remained well below the figure recorded in January-June in 1979. Its lag was 15.3 percent over last year. The metalware producers made 14.1 percent less, while the leather, fur and shoe industries manufactured 10.8 less apiece. The petroleum processing companies recorded a decline of 8.9 percent.

More or less similar outputs were attained by the food industry (0.1 percent plus over last year), and wood processing industry (0.1 percent minus).

As far as the manpower is concerned, the data issued by the Central Statistics Office indicate that in the first six months of the current year the socialist industry had 2.8 percent fewer hands than in the January-June span of 1979. The number of physical workers dropped by 3.1 percent.

The production per worker went up by 1 percent. Though there was a drop of 4.1 percent in the manpower, the output of the construction industry went down only 3.5 percent.

By June work had been launched on 12,968 construction sites, that is, 11.8 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period last year. During this period 10,910 constructions were completed marking a drop of 11 per cent. As many as 13,296 constructions were under way at the end of June 1980 corresponding to a drop of 8.1 per cent.

As far as housing construction is concerned, 2.6 per cent more--corresponding to 18,130 homes--were built, but work was launched on 22.1 per cent fewer homes than in January-June 1979. As many as 55,877 new apartments--10.5 per cent fewer--were under construction at the end of June this year.

Computed at current prices, the socialist organs expended 67,000 million forints on investment projects, that is, 11.5 per cent less than a year ago. Investments were reduced especially by enterprises. They spent 36,700 million forints marking a decline of 15.9 per cent over the figure last year.

Calculated at current prices, Hungarian exports exceeded imports. The exports increased by 8.5 per cent, while imports declined by 1.3 per cent. Sales to the non-rouble markets went up by 21.7 per cent, while imports from there decreased by 1.4 per cent. Hungary sold 5.2 per cent less to rouble markets and purchased 1.3 per cent less from there.

PRESS NOTES NEED FOR PLAIN SPEAKING ON PROBLEMS

LD170826 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Aug (MTI)--In the changing world our country can be successful only if every worker recognizes the reasons for things and how much he can achieve by his work. In NEPSZAVA Janos Siklos states that the creative aspiration of the masses can develop only in the most genuine democracy; thus even more frank and courageous speech is needed on the causes and factors which determine our present-day life. In our country the situation of the leaders is made more difficult not only by economic problems but also by the fact that everyone looks to them for more and more new endeavors. In MAGYAR NEMZET Erno Keserue says that an atmosphere in which the problems can be frankly voiced and the mistakes discussed is indispensable, because criticism is also a necessary tool of the development of the leaders.

LOANS TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DECREED

WA190951 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 30 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] According to a recent decree, persons who have land suitable for agricultural production--household plots, gardens, etc.--and wish to use such land to raise crops or animals may request an agricultural production loan. Loans may be granted for planting or renewing orchards, for purchase of implements and machinery suited to the size of the tract of land in question, or for the renovation of farm buildings.

Where production is intended to meet only the needs of the producer, the loan may not exceed 15,000 forints and must be repaid within 5 years. An annual interest rate of 8 percent will be charged. In the purchase of small agricultural machines, a loan amounting to 80 percent of the purchase price and not exceeding 50,000 forints may be granted provided the equipment is bought from a state or cooperative enterprise.

Small producers may obtain loans of up to 25,000 forints for undertaking to grow or rejuvenate berry patches and drupe orchards, and for renewing the vines in traditional grape-growing areas.

No security need be demanded of the applicant for loans amounting to three times the combined income of the applicant and his spouse provided that said income is unencumbered and installments do not exceed 33 percent of the income. Loan applications must be submitted to the savings bank branch in the district, county, ward, city of community competent to handle such matters for the applicant's place of residence. In general, use of the loan must be verified within 30 days. Like all loans, agricultural production loans are intended to supplement private financial resources. Where there are no private resources, in case of labor intensive production, the banks will take into account the labor required for cultivation or tending the object of the loan.

NEPZABADSAG REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION

WA190952 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The harvest of bread grains is on the verge of completion as of the end of the week. Csongrad County was first to finish this work followed by completion of wheat harvesting in Baranya and Bacs-Kiskun counties. Farms are now sending their tractors to farms where some of the grain is still uncut. Flooding has made harvesting difficult in certain areas and the cloudburst and hailstorm of Friday night have caused new problems.

In Csongrad County the farms are clearing the fields of straw at a more accelerated pace. Where the fields have been cleared, the tractors are plowing in extended shifts. Baranya County has removed two-thirds of the bountiful straw from the fields and has completed half the stubble plowing after having harvested wheat from 60,000 hectares.

Grains have been harvested from over 93,000 hectares in Bacs-Kiskun County. The thirty large cooperatives in the county cooperated to speed up the work. Harvesting of 150,000 hectares of grain is all but completed in Szolnok County which is one of the largest grain-growing counties in the country. As of Saturday, 97 percent of the grain had been cut and gathered in.

So far, Hajdu-Bihar County has succeeded in harvesting over three-quarters of the wheat. Here, too, assistance is provided by over 200 combines from the southern counties. Ground water makes work more difficult. Nine hundred combines are working in the fields of Borsod County, some of them sent from Szolnok, Fejer and Pest counties. By the end of the week, Borsod had cut 60 percent of the wheat, 36 percent of spring barley, over 60 percent of the rye and 8-9 percent of the oats.

In Fejer County where storms caused a half day work stoppage only 5,000 hectares of grain remain to be harvested: 95 percent of the crop is already in the granaries. Zala County had harvested 88 percent of bread grain as of 9 August. Related work is progressing well: over half the stubble has been plowed under. Gyor-Sopron County is nearing the finish line also. Grain has been harvested from 90 percent of the over 90,000 hectares sown to this crop. Catch crops are being sown on large areas. Delivery of grain is proceeding satisfactorily. Depots will accept delivery at night if necessary.

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE--Farms in Csongrad County are suffering from severe drought. This has necessitated irrigation of vegetables, sugar beets, fodder crops and pastures. Baranya County has begun plowing in manure and chemical fertilizer. Storms in Szolnok County disrupted work, but the bountiful rainfall benefitted corn, sugar beets, sunflower and fodder crops. Despite storms, Fejer County has planted secondary fodder crops on 4,000 hectares. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 4 WA]

STEEL SMELTER FOR NIGERIA--Budapest, August 15 (MTI)--Six and a half million dollars is the value of a complete steel smelting works, to be constructed by Hungary's foundry building company in Nigeria. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 15 Aug 80]

AFP: LARGE NUMBER OF RIOT POLICE REPORTED NEAR GDANSK

NC182244 Paris AFP in English 2242 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19 (AFP)--A large contingent of riot troops from the Warsaw-area militia was reported last night (Monday night) near the strike-bound city of Gdansk.

Citing a highly reliable source, whose identity he would not reveal "for security reasons," Jacek Kuron, spokesman for the dissident self-defense committee (KOR), said the riot troops were seen near the airport.

GIEREK ADDRESSES NATION FOLLOWING POLITBURO MEETING

Politburo Session

LD181710 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the Politburo of the party Central Committee was held today. It carried out an evaluation of the present socioeconomic situation in Poland.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, will appear before the cameras of Polish television and the microphones of Polish radio at approximately 2000.

Gierek Speech

LD181840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1802 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee--live]

[Text] Respected citizens, fellow countrymen: The events of the past few weeks and those of the past few days in particular are of deep concern to us all. Stoppages at work in numerous plants, occurring one after another in various regions, violate the normal course of life, disorganize production and give rise to tension. It is difficult today to list all the reasons which have caused the current economic problems and the consequent public dissatisfaction. The chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke about this a few days ago.

However, I would like to say as frankly as I can: We are conscious that apart from many objective factors, mistakes in economic policy have played an important part.

In many areas, practice failed to meet the provisions of the party's post-December policy. We did not manage to take notice of this in time and to counteract it effectively.

That is why we must return to a consistent observance of the line of the sixth congress. We have already begun this process. This was expressed in the resolutions of the eighth congress, in concrete economic decisions affecting investments, foreign trade and agriculture, as well as personnel changes which were carried out.

We do not regard these steps as sufficient. We will go further, and will shortly present proposals on this matter at the session of the Central Committee.

We understand the tiredness and impatience of the working people over the troubles of everyday life, over the shortcomings in supply, over the lines outside the shops, the increase in the cost of living, irregular deliveries of raw materials and materials, and the lack of progress in the organization of production and the life of the community.

However, strikes do not change anything for the better here. On the contrary, they aggravate difficulties in supplies and production, bringing chaos to normal public life.

We must come to an understanding; we must find another way out together.

Most postulates which you, citizens, are putting forward--which workforces are putting forward--pertain to the cost of living and to earnings, prices and market supplies. An effective solution to these problems depends on the potential of our economy.

As a result of a poor crop last year as well as the unfulfilled plan for consumer goods supplies last year and the exceeding of the plan as far as incomes of the population are concerned, we have had to deal with a serious disturbance of the market equilibrium since the very beginning of the current year. In spite of this and bearing in mind the need for the regulation of wages of certain vocational groups, and in order to create the conditions for a more efficient economy as well as taking into account requests of many workforces, we decided to increase this year's wages fund by many billions of zlotys.

Our policy as a whole is aimed at the defense of the people's real incomes. The only road toward this end is better economic management and better work. However, in this sector--for various reasons--we are not achieving the expected results. Our economy continues to suffer great losses resulting from an excessive use of energy, fuels and raw materials, and from insufficient discipline, low quality produced goods and other negative phenomena. This reduces the national income, thus lowering living standards. What can be distributed can only be what has been produced.

Therefore the question arises: What can be done in this situation?

The Politburo of our party has arrived at certain conclusions which I would like to bring forward here.

First of all, we have decided to carry out an honest and detailed assessment of changes in the living costs of various groups of the population. This assessment will be continuously carried out independently by the government, trade unions and scientific institutes. Its results will be taken into consideration by the government, together with the trade unions, when the size of the increases in wages, pensions and other allowances is decided. Since the beginning of July, a number of vocational groups have received wage increases. In an organized form, and gradually, all other vocational groups will receive them. It is necessary to spread this process over a period of time. Any different way of doing it would result in reducing the value of money, and thus in deepening the market difficulties.

Second, the government decision on freezing the price of meat and meat products until the autumn of next year will be consistently implemented.

Third, we have decided to sharpen the control of prices of articles, in particular goods essential for workers and their families. A list of such products will be established by a team which will contain representatives of the government, the Central Council of Trade Unions and professional groups. We have decided that, because of the abuse of the rights given to enterprises and industrial amalgamations, the right to set the price of the above-mentioned goods will be given exclusively to the State Price Commission.

Fourth, as from the coming year we will gradually increase child benefits.

Matters of living conditions are closely linked with market supplies. This is a subject of our particular attention. What are we doing and what do we intend to do in this field? The most acute problem is the supply of food products, particularly meat. Considering the situation in agriculture we are unable to rapidly increase the supply of meat to the market, but we want to improve meat supplies to reach a level higher than last year's by importing extra quantities of meat to satisfy market demands.

In spite of difficult conditions in agriculture this year, a full supply of flour, cereal products and sugar will be assured. The deliveries of vegetable fats and animal fats will be increased. However, we will have to successfully counteract the use of cereal products as fodder.

Of great significance is increasing supplies of industrial goods to the market. To achieve this we will switch over production in a number of industrial enterprises. We count on the active cooperation of the workforces in this matter.

Dear citizens, as I have already said, this is no time now to carry out a detailed analysis of our economic difficulties. But there is one problem that I wish to emphasize in particular. This is the problem of economic planning and management. We will speed up work to make this key field more efficient. These are not easy matters to solve. However, one also has to say that a number of target instructions of the party in the matters of planning and management are being implemented too slowly relative to the needs.

What, in essence, is the crux of the matter? To put things in their most general perspective, what is at stake is to safeguard a harmonious development of the national economy, make sure that the basic tasks of the plan accord with the conditions in which they are to be carried out, and create conditions favorable to attaining a greater efficiency of management and to an optimal utilization of cadres' initiatives and qualifications and workforces as well, and to a rational combining of national interests with local interests.

Let us not beat about the bush; This requires both thoughtful centralization and a considerable expansion of the independence, powers and responsibility of voivodship level authorities and economic units. We are of the opinion that the drafts which have already been worked out should be implemented as early as this year.

The Politburo is completely conscious of the necessity of making the issue of problems of the life of the public a priority for the entire economy. Therefore, in the current situation, further changes in the plan for next year will be essential. This applies to the entire next 5-year plan as well.

At the same time I would like to emphasize that our country will consistently fulfill its international obligations.

Citizens, even in conflict situations we try to find a solution through discussions and dialogue, through compromises and agreements. This is the only correct method. However, it will be effective only when all people acknowledge and respect it, only when agreements are adhered to, and only when discussions are serious and full of dignity.

Attempts to use work stoppages for political ends and to fan up an atmosphere of tension by irresponsible individuals and by anarchic and antisocialist groups, constitute a dangerous aspect of the recent events at some plants of the Gdansk coast.

One can understand a climate of emotion and tension by which even the most honest people can be overcome. But it is our duty to state, with full resoluteness, that any actions which strike at the foundations of the political and social order in Poland cannot and will not be tolerated!

As far as this fundamental issue is concerned, there is nobody who can expect compromise, or giving in, or even hesitation. A feeling of responsibility for the fate of Poland and Poles makes it our duty to remind you of the obvious truth: The socialist system is unbreakably bonded with the Polish reason of state. Only socialist Poland can be a free and independent country with inviolable borders. Our country's socialist system is of significant international importance and is one of the most essential factors of the European order formed after World War II. Only people of evil intentions, people deprived of the elementary feeling of civic responsibility, can disregard this. There are limits that nobody is allowed to exceed. Such limits are laid down by the interests of the Polish state and by the feeling of responsibility for the fate of the fatherland.

Dear fellow citizens, in a period of few decades a system of political relations which favorably joins the principles of socialism with our national traditions has developed in our country. Our life is marked by tolerance, broad freedom of discussion and criticism, self-government institutions and a rich network of social organizations. We have developed and enriched these valuable features particularly during the last 10-year period. Thanks to this it has become possible to obliterate sharp political divisions which divided our nation in the years of World War II and immediately after the war.

We have every reason to be satisfied with our rich intellectual life, with the good conditions provided for the development of various scientific schools, intellectual and art trends, and with our wide orientation toward the world's sciences and cultures. Our state's relations with the church are constantly improving.

We must treasure these values and defend them because they are being threatened today by forces which are trying to divide our community, to create in its life an atmosphere of hostility and stress. We know very well that there are weaknesses and faults in our political life, that there has even been regression in some sectors. We can see an urgent need to deepen the workers' democracy on the basis of widening the self-dependence of workplaces. It is my view that we should especially increase the rights that the KSR's [Conferences of Workers' Self-Government] enjoy in advising the enterprise managements, and more than that.

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POLAND

While defending the class trade union movement we are taking a critical view of the symptoms of bureaucratism and detachment from the masses evident in its work. Overcoming these symptoms should become the main job of the approaching trade union congress. Contacts with the working people are the basic duty of every link in the trade union movement. We must also resolutely remove every limitation placed on cooperative self-government and go further toward the consolidation of self-dependence and of the initiatives of social organizations.

We will attach great importance to the legality of the work done by authorities when dealing with citizens and to combating all abuse. The law must be observed absolutely by all and in relation to everyone, from top to bottom.

On behalf of the Politburo, I appeal to you, comrades, to our whole party, to its members and activists: Faced with our country's serious situation, our unified action and the defense and implementation of our party's stand in all conditions are the most important matters. We appeal for concerted action by all patriots; we appeal to the members of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, to nonparty people, to Catholics--we want your broader, more authentic participation in public life. We are building our motherland together; let us unite in our work for it.

I appeal to you, port and dock workers, to all of you living on the coast of Gdansk: We know full well that on the coast and especially in your region there has been an accumulation of difficulties in the life of the community. With this thought in mind the Politburo recently adopted a program for the development of the tricity area and Gdansk Voivodship. We are giving your demands our full attention, but we cannot promise that we will meet all of them because it would be a promise that could not be met.

Their implementation depends on the country's potential and on the means which we will earn together. Ships now idle in ports, including ships with foodstuffs, and production losses incurred as a result of work stoppages unfortunately curtail this potential.

We have always been linked by a bond of understanding and of common concern for the country's fate. I appeal to your patriotism and responsibility.

Fellow countrymen, in Poland there are many issues which require discussion. One can argue about the nature of the current difficulties, about the directions of solutions and even about responsibility. But one thing is undeniable: Poland needs internal calm--this is essential. If this is lacking, then all other issues will lose their significance.

In the present time, let this truth be present in the consciousness of all Polish women and men!

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE SENDS LETTER TO MEMBERS, CANDIDATES

LD182112 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 18 Aug 80

["Concern for Common Interests"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--The connection with the current social and economic situation, the Executive of the Warsaw PUWP Committee sent a letter to all PUWP members and candidates in Warsaw. Excerpts:

"There is a lot of sore spots and shortcomings. They must all be treated very seriously. They call for effective operation by the managements of economic units, for increased concern by party organizations and active participation by the trade unions. The priority task now is ensuring peaceful, harmonious work."

The letter stressed that work stoppages create considerable economic and irreparable social losses. At the same time, they are used for the ends of anarchistic and aggressive circles. Also, the discussion among the workers is being taken advantage of by anti-socialist elements, striving at an open political provocation.

The letter continued: "The Warsaw PUMP Committee expresses its deep conviction that the 200 thousand members of Warsaw's party organization will honourably fulfil their duty of maintaining a smooth rhythm of life in the city."

The letter concluded: "The Warsaw committee Executive appeals for understanding of the seriousness of the present situation, for actively opposing all those who disturb the society's honest work."

REPORTAGE ON STOPPAGES, UNREST IN GDANSK AREA CONTINUES

18 August Events

LD190820 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0438 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Let us return for a moment to yesterday. In many workplaces the strikes continued. The discussions and talks in workplaces were carried on in a heated atmosphere, but at the same time full law and order was maintained.

The railwaymen of the express urban and steam railway are keeping the trains running by great effort. At the moment they are almost the only means of urban transport.

Yesterday there was disruption in the operation of the railway caused by unknown people who damaged mechanical equipment on the trains. This forced the trains out of service for repairs. The railwaymen also met with [words indistinct] insults addressed at them. [Word indistinct] to continue these events. We would just like to remind those who are trying to hamper the running of the trains that people visiting their friends and relatives dearest are also traveling on them as well as people going to visit the sick, [word indistinct] to the doctor for advice and help. [Word indistinct] there may also be people close to those who are trying to put the electric trains out of order.

For the railwaymen, as for trade and communal service employees and employees of the health service, we have, like the entire society of the coast, only words of the highest recognition for their (?attitude) and work.

We learned a moment ago that today too, since the early morning, the express urban railway is running according to schedule.

Just as on previous days, bread and milk is being delivered to the shops of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot.

Trade Union Council Statement

LD181538 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Statement issued by Gdansk Voivodship Trade Union Council on 18 August]

[Text] A session of the voivodship Trade Union Council was held today in Gdansk. It was attended by representatives of the leadership of the main boards of the individual industries' trade unions.

They were acquainted with the content of the suggestions and postulates conveyed by the works' councils and by the workforces concerning wages and social matters. The meeting was also acquainted with the full spectrum of the activity of trade unions in enterprises and industrial plants. It was stated that the majority of postulates were already submitted during the recent electoral and report-back campaign and were passed on to the relevant units of the administration and trade union authorities to be dealt with. Some of the postulates are already being implemented. The Presidium of the voivodship Trade Union Council has applied today to the Central Trade Union authorities, asking for an immediate reply concerning the (?outstanding) postulates, according to the suggestions and expectations of the workforces of the work enterprises.

The talks held at the enterprises so far, both where work has stopped and where it continues, as well as the above news from the trade unions, testify to the fact that the justified postulates of the workforces were and are being met. But was the pace of dealing with the postulates correct? Should the pace not have been quicker? It is difficult to answer. Certainly in many cases the trade union authorities are to blame. In other cases the delays could have been caused by objective reasons. It is a good thing, therefore, that the postulates continue to be the subject of discussion and that attempts are made to make them more concrete and to the point. Such discussions are most justified and purposeful. But if they are to count and if they are to aid the common goal, which is to remove as quickly as possible the problems in our lives, the discussion ought to be held in a proper manner and in a climate of peace, order and calm.

Some recent actions by small groups, such as damaging electric commuter railways or hindering the transportation of food, do not serve any of us. (?They) unmask the real identity of those who want to paralyze life and disorganize it further, causing losses and damage. We are all affected by the results of such actions. We think that the community is capable of the correct judgement of the intentions of such groups.

Activities at Lenin Shipyard

LD181724 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw--Life in Gdansk continued almost as normal today, apart from public transportation which has come to a complete standstill. According to reports from travelers, shops were open. However, gasoline was available at only a few stations.

Pickets were seen at all striking plants. The workers' discussions were apparently being held only in the plants. The patrol set up by the workers to keep order continued to see to it that no strangers to the plant entered the area at the Lenin shipyard. During the morning, several aircraft and a helicopter circled over the dock area and dropped pamphlets which were disregarded, however, by the workers.

Curious onlookers and relatives of strikers continued to wait outside the shipyard. During the early hours of the morning, the workers who had gone home at the weekend returned. The travelers further reported that no one had started work. During the day, cars, decorated with the Polish flag and containing delegations from other plants, continually drove into the shipyard with people wanting to join the strike committee. They were applauded by the workers. The crowd repeatedly sang the hymn "God, you who have surrounded Poland for so many centuries with your light, your power and your glory" which contains the lines: "Give us back our free fatherland." The Polish national anthem was also sung.

PZPR Voivodship Plenum

LD190936 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0515 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday there was a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. Taking part in the deliberations were members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Stanislaw Kania, Central Committee secretary [word indistinct]; the Tadeusz Pyka, candidate Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy premier. Pyka is leading the government commission set up to examine the [word indistinct] problems of the Gdansk coast.

A paper of the [word indistinct] Executive was read by Tadeusz Fiszbach, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee. Discussing the various events on the Gdansk coast in the past few days, the speaker stressed that the voivodship party organization has always gone half-way to meet the needs of working people. This time too, with complete firmness and consistency, it is formulating its program of action, considering that one of the most important matters is to (?ensure) calm, law and public order, an atmosphere of work and, therefore, the basic conditions (?in order to) talk, discuss and solve all problems, particularly the down-to-earth suggestions of the workforce.

The Executive of the voivodship committee has formulated specific proposals addressed to the managements of enterprises, the economic administration of the voivodship, trade unions, branches of industry and the central state authorities. Many proposals are of a more general nature, going beyond the competence of the voivodship authorities.

All the most important matters, the speaker stressed, have been set out in the radio and television address by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the nation and particularly to the inhabitants of the Gdansk coast.

The Executive's report pointed out that along with the justified suggestions and proposals from the workforce, there are also attempts to take advantage of the strike movement in activity which has nothing in common with the interests of the working class and above all of the workforce of maritime economy enterprises. These activities damage the interests of the socialist fatherland, the Polish nation.

After the report by the Executive of the voivodship party committee there was a discussion in which the following spoke:

Jan (Labecki), member of the Central Committee and Gdansk shipyard workers; Wladyslaw (Pogrzycki), chairman of the voivodship Trade Union Council; Barbara [name indistinct]-Wojciechowska, professor at the medical academy; Eugeniusz (Malin), chairman of the Spolem voivodship food cooperative; Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, candidate member of the Central Committee and commander of the navy; Feliks (Bieczewski), chairman of the Voivodship Party Control Commission; and Tadeusz (Kuczynski), first secretary of the works party committee in [name indistinct].

The speakers referred with the greatest concern to the development of events on the coast, whose course has taken on worrying dimensions.

Instances were cited of the influence of the events on the disorganization of life in the tricity region, stressing at the same time the selfless work of trade and the majority of public services.

In the discussion it was unanimously stated that the most important issue is to restore law and order; every lost production day causes irrecoverable losses. Today more than ever before the obligation of every person is to resume work.

This required by the [word indistinct] of the moment; it is required by the place occupied by the Gdansk Voivodship and its economy in the country.

During the deliberations the floor was taken by Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He stressed that the resolutions of the eighth party congress go half-way to meet the social suggestions of working people; a concrete program is being worked out by the government and will be presented at the next Central Committee plenum. The complex causes of the whole situation require time for careful and in-depth analysis. The implementation of the justified [passage indistinct].

At the end of the deliberations the floor was taken by Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Here are some excerpts from his speech:

[Begin Jablonski recording] Esteemed comrades, the worst thing one can do is to lecture those who know better. You are better informed about the situation in Gdansk. Therefore I will not dwell on it. However, allow me to make some remarks: All party organizations and all party members throughout the country now face the problem of translating the thoughts contained in Comrade Gierek's address into a language of concrete practice, corresponding closely to the local situation.

Dear comrades, naturally I do not mean translating into a language of words and declarations, but of action. Every Pole ought to feel responsible for the fate of the nation, for the fate of the [word indistinct]. But this applies, above all, to us party members. To be a party member is a very honorable function indeed. This is because our party cards can only give us one privilege: to be particularly selfless in the work for people, for the socialist fatherland. But, after all, it is precisely in this--in this great honor of being a party member--wherein the nation's huge strength also lies. What is necessary is a will and knowledge to set efforts in motion, to mobilize them. This is because the power that we wish to use is of one kind only: that of appealing to minds and hearts.

We have a great deal of work to do to open people's eyes, so as to liberate those who even today yield to various hostile elements, subordinating themselves to them, allowing themselves to be terrorized and so on, and to liberate them from this bad influence.

There is room in this country for people with various world views to live and work. We are faithful to our magnificent tradition of tolerance.

However, what we have encountered recently and what we have so extensively, (albeit briefly), discussed here, ceased to be a matter for discussion from this or that stance. It is a matter of action--action against the interests of [words indistinct] party, nation and the state. This we cannot reconcile ourselves to. What is at stake is law, order and orderliness in this country. Something else, too--something much, much bigger--is also at stake here. It is Poland--the fate of the nation. (!These are the facts.) [applause] [end recording]

Status of Services, Supplies

LD190830 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] In accordance with the timetable, since 0330 the rapid urban railway has been running without disruptions, with trains running at the scheduled 6-minute intervals.

Also in accordance with plan, since the early morning hours, deliveries of milk, bread and other foodstuffs have been made to shops.

In connection with difficulties in travelling to school facing pupils and teachers, the education and upbringing superintendent in Gdansk has suspended the start of the primary school year in the Gdansk Voivodship until further notice.

The petroleum products central agency reports that fuel for service vehicles is being sold at gas stations on Third of May Street in Gdansk, Workers' Unity Street in [word indistinct] and [word indistinct] in Oliwa. Taxi owners can obtain gas at the station on Grunwald Street in Oliwa, near Polmozbyt between Oliwa and Scopot.

Municipal Transportation Halted

LD191100 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Since this morning, supplies of milk and bakery products to shops are continuing. Express urban trains are running on schedule. Municipal transport is still at a standstill.

WARSAW TELEVISION NOTES LOSSES FROM SHIPYARD STOPPAGES

LD191156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] This film was taken in June. Another launching of a vessel: This time an 11,000-ton refrigerated vessel built for a West European shipowner. It was a supermodern vessel, one of only 20 of this type in the world. It was an expensive vessel, too--but every shipowner dreams of such vessels, because the money spent on purchasing them is quickly recouped. The mastering of production of most up-to-date vessels is a very important issue for the shipyard, the producer and the country an issue every aspect of which is important, not least the financial one.

That is why each vessel that is not built, or fails to reach its owner on time, is a loss severely felt in the state budget and, as a consequence, in the budgets of each and every one of us. These large docks, this magnificent shipyard scenery are the achievements of the past 35 years. The whole nation built this industry from its foundations. After many years, shipyards began to pay back the debt and began to earn their own keep. Poland became a known producer of most up-to-date vessels. Vessel construction is our national industry, our pride and our speciality by which we are world famous. This industry gives us means, among others, to purchase gas, oil and fodder in the Soviet Union.

Our shipyard industry currently ranks eighth in the world. We are the biggest producer of fishing vessels. We are third as far as construction of general cargo ships is concerned; we occupy second place in the world as far as exports are concerned.

Thanks to the Soviet shipowners, our shipyards are full of orders. There are not many shipyards in the world which are free from the worry about new contracts. The profession of shipbuilder ranks among the most respected ones in the social hierarchy. Respect for the toil of these people is expressed, among other ways, by conferring the names of outstanding shipbuilders on vessels.

What is produced on these slip determines, to a considerable extent, the magnitude of the national income. Idle machines and lifeless slipways will not earn their keep because we will not trade the steel giants for grain and oil.

How much does an idle vessel on the slip cost us? How much do all of us have to pay for delays in the launching or equipping of vessels? A great deal. Work stoppage involving one vessel costs about Z6 million daily. The plan for the third quarter of the shipyard industry provided for the construction of 19 vessels. Every one of them happens to be at a certain production stage. If no work gets done on each and every one of them, each will lose us Z6 million every day.

We are a country which is still making good, trying to catch up with the heritage of backwardness bequeathed to us by many generations. That is why each and every invested zloty must be used as well as possible.

At its eighth congress, the party outlined the only realistic program for a further growth of public prosperity. One of the congress resolutions reads: It should be our aim to ensure that the national income generates increases by 14-18 percent in 1981-83. An effective utilization of all production factors will be a key task in the eighties. Shipyards, too, are among these production factors. We must build vessels for ourselves and also sell them in order to purchase essential industrial goods and foodstuffs.

We pay \$25,000 in fines for every day by which the contract is delayed. For 25,000 one can buy 150,000 liters of oil. The daily value of just one shipyard's output--the Komuna Paryska shipyard--amounts to Z34 million. Shipyards have been idle for 5 days. We have already lost Z170 million. When all shipyards are working, our national wealth is increased by Z135 million every day; when they are idle, we lose Z135 million daily. This daily Z135 million worth of contribution by all Polish shipyards is the result of work by shipbuilders and also the result of fixed assets, investments worth billions, spent on the up-to-date equipment of shipyards.

One hour's work by the entire maritime economy yields Z700 million. One has to have imagination in dealing with these huge figures. Imagination is needed in the lives of all of us. How often it is that postulates are put forward, born of the victory scored by impatience over reality, born of the lack of imagination? Those who put them forward are, frequently, very young. Postulates which as a rule leave the issue of formulating the tasks behind, postulates which are not backed up by one's own experience of life, do not always take practical possibilities into account. Let us remind you that every day the country expects Z135 million worth of shipbuilders' contribution to the state budget. This sum has already been entered into the plan for apportioning the national income.

AFP REPORTS CANCELLATION OF Sopot SONG FESTIVAL

NC181105 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18 (AFP)--Polish authorities have cancelled Eastern Europe's top singing festival due to open in the strike-hit Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot area on Wednesday, a highly-reliable source said here today.

The festival is the international Sopot singing festival which is Eastern Europe's equivalent of the European Eurovision song contest. It was scheduled to continue until August 28.

Some 200 television companies and recording firms had asked to record the festival, which was to be broadcast by the Intervision network. This links almost all the countries of Eastern Europe. Festival organisers had reached agreement with about 30 companies wanting to record or broadcast the festival.

The Orbis Travel Agency, which was coordinating journalists' requests for accreditation, has sent cables to many of the main newspapers advising them that the festival "no longer was news."

The Sopot festival also usually attracts a large youth contingent.

'SYSTEMATIC' WORKING IN KRAKOW, KATOWICE REPORTED

LD190836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondents' dispatches from Krakow and Katowice, workforces of the plants situated in those regions are working systematically [rytmicznie]. The night shift workers at the Lenin steelworks in Krakow is overhauling the furnace. The 24 hours' plan provides for production of more than 11,000 tons of pig iron. Workforces at the plants of the Katowice Voivodship are also working systematically. Miners of the Wujek mine intend to extract more than 2,000 tons of high quality coal during the third shift.

WORKERS' CONFERENCES HELD ON FACTORY DIFFICULTIES

LD180952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] In a difficult period for the country, an important socioeconomic campaign is taking place: the session of workers self-government conferences. The topic of discussion is the tasks of enterprises until the end of this year.

The matter-of-fact discussions contain a good deal of criticism. There is no attempt to conceal the disquiet over the fact that the troubles (?arising) are disrupting the rhythmic functioning of plants and compelling the work force to excessive, unnecessary and sudden efforts. The leitmotiv of the discussion is the search in the immediate surroundings for possibilities of curtailing the effects of the existing difficulties.

The [word indistinct] and suggestions are of great significance for the country's economic situation. Conferences have taken place, among other places, at the First of May carbon electrode plant in Raciborz; the Poznan construction and repair enterprise (?Zremk); the Wroclaw's Pafawag and at the glass works in Krosno.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN WOJCIECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON STRIKES

LD152330 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Correspondent Tim Sebastian's report from Warsaw]

[Excerpt] A march through the center of Warsaw for a very special anniversary--a victory over the Russian armies exactly 60 years ago. Scenes like this would be unthinkable in any other East European country. Here they underline the new mood of confidence felt by the people of Poland.

This is what started the trouble--meat, a serious shortage of it and the sudden price rise at the beginning of July. One delivery lorry takes it supplies to shops in the northern suburb. It is far too little and far too late. Patience is now at a low premium. But it is not just meat that worries the Poles; it is a whole range of supplies including fruit and vegetables which come and go with frustrating irregularity. These people do not plan their evening meal in advance; they go out shopping and wait to see what they can find. In summer the markets are plentiful; in winter they take on a very different aspect.

It is basically a simple matter of having food to fill the stomach at a price that people can afford. Warsaw is better stocked than the provinces. Here there is butter, milk and eggs. There, in many cases, there isn't. This market, a private one, is better stocked than anything the state shops can offer.

Undoubtedly though if supplies had been better, Polish workers would not have reacted as they did and walked out of the factories, but the combination of those poor supplies and high prices were sufficient to take them over the top. The authorities clearly thought they could get away with it with minimal trouble, but the workers, sensing both power and influence for the first time, set out to prove them wrong.

There is no sign of panic though in the government. They have made their position clear--no capitalist changes. But what are they doing about the strikes?

[Miroslaw Wojciechowski, Polish government spokesman, in English] The authorities, I mean the government, did not do much so far because the strikes, the problems, were solved at the level of the factories, in the talks between management and the workers. There was only one or two accidents [as heard] when the minister took part in this discussion.

[Sebastian] But new strikes are going on now.

[Answer] Yes, you mean the strikes in Gdansk.

[Question] For instance, yes.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] These are cases where the authorities have not been able to negotiate with the workers so far.

[Answer] Yes. So far, well the management is trying to get some agreement with the workers. If that does not help, well perhaps there will be some intervention from the side of the government, perhaps some statement of the higher level.

[Question] Do you think the strikes will lead to permanent reforms in Poland?

[Answer] The strikes themselves can make the reforms being taken quicker or sometimes deeper, but reforms have been decided by the government.

WARSAW DAILY COMMENTS ON WORK STOPPAGES

AU181830 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Disturbances in Work Rhythm", followed by Bohdan Rolinski commentary "Important Problems and the Most Important Problem"]

[Text] PAP has published the following communique:

In some factories and enterprises work stoppages are taking place. During these stoppages demands are made concerning wages, work norms and organization, and supplies. Partial interruptions in Warsaw public transportation have occurred. On Wednesday and Thursday work stoppages, which hindered the normal course of production, occurred in the Sandra hosiery factory in Aleksandrow Lodzki, in the Teofilow clothing factory and in the ships of the shipyards in Gdansk. [end of PAP report]

The above PAP report signalizes a disturbing phenomenon, which is again asserting itself in some factories and enterprises. Last month there were several work stoppages in some factories in a number of voivodships and in the past few days such stoppages have again occurred. We have had them also in Warsaw.

The problem may seem simple: People want their wages raised. Their demands are often induced by the fear that their wages may be "eaten up" by increased costs of living and that the particularly bad summer may reduce supplies and push up prices at times creating certain imbalances in the administration of the wage fund in the factories themselves. However, in some cases wage demands are submitted to factory managements only after people stop work or after they make it impossible for others to work. Well, what is the remedy? Raise wages and...work will continue? That is a seemingly simple problem.

It goes without saying that it is better to earn more and more, but--from the economic and social viewpoints and from the viewpoint of the interests of every individual citizen and of all citizens together--it is only seemingly possible to get away with raising the wages now earned. Many reasonable people aware of the pitiless economic dangers inherent in such mechanical increases in wages know what they mean for the economy and for the working people themselves. Also those who stop work are aware of this. They know that everyone's wage cannot be raised, but they would like higher wages for themselves. They know how dangerous the game of chasing the zloty can be, but they succumb to the mood and to that mass neurosis that suggests that if you keep on claiming something you will get it. Alright, but what then? What about the others?

More and more people are aware that the demand for more money is, in the final reckoning, dangerous also for those who want to acquire money by persistent claims. That is because instead of safeguarding the zloty we would thus reduce its real value.

We should bear in mind that the zloty is worth as much as the work we put into the goods we produce. If we fail to produce goods, to provide services and to contribute the work whose results will be demonstrated above all in retail shops and in effective services, no wage increases will ever satisfy anyone.

This is what happens: Representatives of the work force negotiate with managements, together they reckon, calculate and correct figures and put forward agreed-on proposals; then someone relates some problem--a problem that becomes increasingly trivial as time goes by; and this is followed by more talks, calculations, proposals and so on--over and over again, round and round. In the meantime no work is done, there is no production, buses carry no passengers. While talks go on and on and while sides present each other with weighty arguments, workers who are not present at the talks with managers and directors do nothing. All those present in factories and also those who are unable to commute suffer losses. Our common national assets--our cake to be shared--are diminished. That cake is shared also by pensioners and by the adults and children who rely on social care and who partake of the funds jointly worked for by our society and distributed as befits the need.

There is certainly no need to add that the atmosphere of work stoppages creates a specific mood in other factories and in homes. Such a mood breeds various rumors and operates against the general climate of reason and calm in work that we need so much. It also hinders a peaceful and well-deserved vacation for the working people, no matter how bad the weather this year has been.

It is also true that a work stoppage by a work force or by a part of it and exclusive concern for wage problems can postpone the solution of other important problems of production and social and living conditions because the examination of wage problems during work stoppages produces extra problems.

However, the greatest danger is presented by the fact that demagogy and the positions and attitudes that are absolutely not in the interest of the working people, the factory, the nation and the country may assert themselves in a tense atmosphere and under conditions in which the stream of what is correct, important, incorrect, less important or now absolutely unfeasible enters into force more and more. May we follow such a road? Is it always certain that a straw of demagogy or bad will will not tip the scales? Will the common sense of those who want everything best for the work force and, undoubtedly, make important proposals be always victorious? Yes, there are important problems, but there is also the most important problem.

The most important problem is safeguarding our present living standards and creating conditions which gradually raise them, even though this raising will certainly be slower in the coming period than it was in the past years. We can solve this most important problem only through production and work, by producing goods and by ensuring effective services, including commuting services, for others. We can solve this most important problem by improving work organization, by creating better working conditions, by improving management, by strengthening workers self-government and by eliminating errors of management.

We can solve this most important problem only in an atmosphere of work.

Today our common cause is not money but goods. It is true that the present work stoppages have not yet affected market and industrial supplies, even though the losses caused by them can already be measured. However, repeated attempts to stop production or such sensitive services as public transportation in towns could cause enormous losses in other factories and in services for the people. Let us give much thought to this problem.

Most workers are aware of that problem, even though they would like to earn more than they do at present. Everyone wants to earn more, but can we do it by extorting occasional raises?

Many people are aware of the fact that market supplies give rise to more concern than the present level of wages. Difficult problems have accumulated in our country this year, and it is doubtful solace to know that we are not the only country so afflicted. We are discussing and threshing out those problems and we are looking for ways to eliminate bad features. We are not concerned in this article with drawing up a list of the troubles that harass us every day and that we manage to cope with more or less effectively. The fact is that we do manage to cope with them in the interest of all of us--collectively and individually. What we care for is that one should realize that the exceptionally late harvest is making its impact on market supplies. This impact does not concern meat. Everyone knows that the problem of meat can be solved in the long run by implementing the government long-term measures that now are being implemented by agriculture. On the other hand, certain shortages of flour, groats and sugar in some localities should be eliminated soon by the new farm yields that, despite natural disasters in some farming areas, promise to be quite considerable. Of course, supplies also depend on the performance of the procurement and trade network and on the intensive efforts of the workers in these important sectors. They often depend on the concern of shopkeepers for their shops and customers. Most trade workers put great efforts into their work and are honest, and we respect them for it. They will certainly double their efforts when they receive new supplies.

There is one other difficulty to which we should pay attention. It is those industrial enterprises in which disturbances in the supply of materials and coproduction elements are nothing new. This situation must be improved. The primary tasks of industrial organizers now is to ensure that production capacities are utilized without interruption. We must perform better precisely because of our difficulties. Reliable measures are being taken in this regard. On the other hand, factories, managements and work forces should ensure that they utilize in the best possible way whatever serves production. We must exploit every opportunity for domestic and export production in order to strengthen our economy and to create conditions for increasing real value.

Having in mind the above PAP report, I have outlined here just a few ideas for the benefit of our readers. We have many problems, proposals and ideas. They are the daily questions of our society, working people and all conscious citizens--those in production and those in management.

Serious debates are continuing in work enterprises on many essential problems of the working people, who are right in pointing out what must and should be changed for the better. There is no lack of bitterness and tough accusations in these debates, but in the overwhelming majority of the enterprises these debates produce efforts to search for ways and means to eliminate negative features. They are aimed at implementing the correct conclusions stemming from the government program and from the present talks in daily production and social life, at ensuring effective and reliable control over the implementation of every decision and at searching for the reasons for indolence and for ways of better work by all.

It is nothing less than work that we are concerned about. Only in an atmosphere of work, orderliness and calm is it possible to fulfill the most difficult tasks and to meet the most correct demands. Nervousness, hot headedness and succumbing to moods can never produce good. Our society is increasingly aware of the need for calm and for performance without disturbances. Calm and common sense are all the more needed when things are difficult.

There are no problems in any factory or work force that cannot be discussed. There are no problems that cannot be evaluated critically and self-critically. There are no subjects that cannot be pondered. There is, however, a basic principle that should constitute the foundation of a society's life: This principle is work and fulfillment of one's duties.

This now is our highest imperative. This is our civic duty. Such is our social need.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS 12 AUGUST TRANSPORTATION INTERRUPTIONS

AU181231 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Interruptions in city public transportation occurred in Warsaw yesterday [12 August]. The interruptions caused difficulties in commuting and many inquiries as to the reasons for such a state of affairs.

According to the Warsaw city office, the reason for the interruptions was the fact that fewer means of city transportation were on the roads in Warsaw because the workers of some city garages had not resumed their normal work, having addressed to the transportation management demands concerning working conditions.

The demands were on the agenda debated by the workers self-government conference of the city transportation works on 12 August.

HUNGARIAN MEDIA EXAMINE LUKASZEWICZ PRESS CONFERENCE

NEPSZABADSAG Report

AU181447 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Aug 80 p 2

[WTI-attributed report: "Briefing on the Economic Situation in Poland"]

[Text] On Tuesday [12 August], Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, reviewed Poland's economic position and domestic and foreign policy. Answering questions posed by foreign correspondents working in Warsaw, he said, among other things: The country's economy has undergone a great development in the seventies.

A modern industrial potential has come about, 90 percent of which was, indeed, created from the country's own resources. The credits raised abroad were used to good advantage, but two factors were not taken into consideration. One was the price explosion that took place in the capitalist market and the other was the fact that it was unexpected that Poland would have to import annually 6-9 million tons of fodder. Considerable credit repayments due this year made the modification of the export plan, which was done in June, necessary, said Lukaszewicz. He added: The modification of the export plan serves, among other things, to ensure the most necessary imports.

Despite unfavorable weather and serious floods, agriculture is expected to produce 1 and 1/2 million tons more bread grains this year than last year, but even this will be approximately 2 million tons less than planned.

It is an urgent task, Jerzy Lukaszewicz said, to improve the efficiency of management, including conservation of raw materials and manpower, and to achieve a more rapid increase in productivity than in wages.

Lukaszewicz spoke of certain work stoppages that took place in July and affected mainly the machine industry. In this connection, he stressed the fundamental interests of the Polish working people and reviewed the government's position. He also noted that in order to resolve the problems the wage increase planned in the machine industry for the third-quarter of this year has been brought forward.

Dwelling on foreign political issues, he pointed out: The Polish People's Republic is a sincere supporter of European and world peace and its position is that, despite the difficulties experienced in the international situation, a patient dialogue is needed. We support the complete implementation of the contents of the Helsinki Final Act and expect the Madrid conference to bring businesslike discussions, in the interests of strengthening trust among countries, said Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

Domany Radio Report

LD161838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Aug 80

[From the "168 Hours--Political Magazine" program]

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] Andras Domany was in Warsaw for a month in the capacity of special correspondent. He arrived back in Budapest just a few hours ago and is now sitting here in the studio.

[Domany] I arrived from Warsaw this morning, having spent a month there as a replacement for the permanent correspondent, Szabolcs Szilagyi. I think I was lucky because an interesting meeting took place during this period. Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, invited journalists for a talk. Much of it, of course, concerned the economy. Let me now recall some of his comments.

[Begin Lukaszewicz recording in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] We are progressing along the path which we began 36 years ago, despite the difficulties. During the 1970's a modern industry was created, but it was impossible to foresee the explosion in raw material prices in the world market or, even more importantly, the extremely great increase in the import of fodder. Approximately half of the total foreign indebtedness is a consequence of this latter factor. Loans were needed, and they were used correctly. However, it is a fact that the repayments which have to be made this year correspond to the total income from the exports originally planned for this year. It was for this reason that parliament decided on increasing the plan for exports, because however great efforts are made to limit imports, a certain amount is still necessary, and it is not certain that we can raise further loans.

A definite improvement must be achieved in the sphere of agriculture; although the pope is of Polish nationality, the weather has been unfavorable for years. The reduction in the animal stock can be stopped only by a suitable supply of fodder. Thus, the activities of both the state and cooperative enterprises and of the specialized individual producers must be developed in this direction. [end recording]

[Domany] Two interesting points: Between 1971 and 1979 the number of city dwellers increased by 3.5 million, while the village population decreased by 600,000. In other words, there are fewer and fewer people reproducing, and more and more are sitting down to eat in the towns. This is one of the causes of the difficulties. Further, one can buy 3 liters of milk for the money which the producer receives for one liter. This shows quite clearly that the thorough reorganization of food prices is inevitable sooner or later.

This is but one of the elements of the unsettled situation that has come about. Last night I listened to the television speech by Premier Edward Babiuch in Warsaw. He argued very seriously that there are no instant remedies which can solve everything from one moment to the next. The government has been at work on the necessary measures for a few months now. This includes the modification of the system of economic management which was decided at the party congress and which aims at bringing about the unity of enterprise independence and more effective central planning, as well as the tasks connected with the development of agricultural production and so on. However, the responsible and considered formulation of measures takes time. Every action which hinders normal work and the rhythm of the country's life is harmful to the nation as a whole. The prime minister was referring to the labor stoppages which have become prominent once again in recent days. Many questions were raised in this connection at the press conference given by Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

[Begin Lukaszewicz recording in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] There have been strikes; yes, we can call them that. What has happened at certain enterprises? For example, in engineering, where compared to other branches the wage increases were lower, the reduction in overtime created excitement. At some places overtime amounts to a third of a person's income. To this was added the reorganization of norms, which had been necessary. And to this was added the shortage of raw materials, the insufficient supply of goods in the shops, and at a number of enterprises also the fact that many old suggestions and complaints made by the workers had not been dealt with in the manner in which they should have been.

What can we say about this? It is no secret that in our opinion under socialist circumstances labor stoppages are harmful to the entire working class. It is not a fortunate way of progressing. However, once stoppages occur, we must learn how to handle them--always and exclusively by way of negotiations--and, even more, how to avoid them. There are legal forums. For example, before their forthcoming congress, the trade unions must analyze their work and the old law concerning worker participation must be modified in the direction of greater participation. [end recording]

[Domany] A television commentary the other day put it this way: Wherever the workers resort to this unfortunate weapon, something is not working correctly within the institutions of socialist democracy. For example, at the Warsaw public transport enterprise, as the official report by the municipal council has made clear, it was on the day of the workers self-management conference that certain units came to the conclusion that they could give greater emphasis to their opinions by stopping work. The people who go on strike speak exclusively about economic issues, Lukaszewicz stressed last Tuesday. They discuss wages, working conditions and the supply of goods. Nowhere are there manifestations against the leading role of the party, the socialist character of society. On the other hand--as the prime minister stressed in his speech yesterday--the enemies of socialism can make use of these events in the interests of goals which can only harm the workers. From another aspect, even certain demands made with good intentions hit back at the workers; after all, it is no use paying them more money if not enough goods are being produced. To get in line with a fat wallet is not a great step forward, said a commentary in a newspaper yesterday. This merely increases inflation instead of the standard of living. Let us, however, once again listen to Jerzy Lukaszewicz on how strikes came to an end at a whole range of enterprises.

[Begin Lukaszewicz recording in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] It certainly has a price. The elimination of genuinely excessive disproportions in wages involves an expenditure in excess of 3.5 billion zlotys over 6 months. People will receive this in accordance with branches and occupations. In other words, there is no question of those who stopped work not receiving this as opposed to those who did not stop work. This increases the market stresses which I have spoken about. However, I am convinced on the basis of the responses which we have had so far that this gesture by the leadership will bring forth increased productivity, better work and valuable products from the workers. Order and calm are needed for the solution of the country's problems, and this is something on which even the otherwise rather argumentative Catholic bench of bishops is in agreement. [end recording]

[Domany] The premier announced yesterday: Until next autumn the present food prices will remain in force and the government will do everything possible to stop the rise in the cost of living. At the same time, beyond the already announced increases in the lowest wages and pensions, increases in incomes will only be permitted when they are backed by increases in productivity.

Frank discussions and debates are going on in the enterprises and, thanks to the press, also on a societal scale in Poland. The party and the government are convinced--the premier said yesterday--that (?wise words) have an effect on the workers. They understand their responsibilities and seek a way out of the present problems within the framework of mutual trust together with the leadership.

JAGIELSKI SEES INCREASED PRODUCTION AS KEY TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

ID181101 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Aug 80 p 6

["Permanent special correspondent" Jacques Dimet interview with Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski: "Mutual Understanding and the Desire for Development"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug--At his press conference on Tuesday evening Jerzy Pukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary stressed economic and social problems and suggested, at the same time, that those in the West who equate liberalization with the abandonment of collective ownership of production means will get nothing in return for their efforts as far as Poland is concerned. Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Politburo and deputy premier, was kind enough to grant an interview to L'HUMANITE.

With regard to the work stoppages, Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated: "According to the Western press, the workers were demanding money and the authorities had to concede. In fact provision was made last year for wage increases in the iron and steel industry. These were tied to increased production. In March 1980 we decided to raise wages in other sectors of industry, notably machine tools. So, the decision was reached deliberately. We have simply brought forward the date of its implementation.

"The issues currently being raised by working people in various enterprises relate to working, transportation and other conditions. Some complaints are legitimate, others are unrealistic. It is all being discussed, and this is happening in a serious frame of mind, the mutual understanding and a common desire for Poland's development.

"This is an expression of political awareness, I would say civic awareness. It should be no surprise that working people want to earn more. Nothing could be more normal.

"We are keeping our promises on the social plane. Human questions are assuming increasing importance. Everything we do in the economy must serve people and their conditions of life.

"In his Sejm speech the prime minister announced partial price increases and made it clear that society would be 'reimbursed' for them. At the economic meeting on 9 July Comrade Edward Gierk stated clearly who would benefit from these funds. That promise will be kept. As far as the early July increases are concerned, the program of information did not function well; it was obstructed by bureaucracy."

The Lublin Strikes

Mieczyslaw Jagielski was appointed by the Politburo to head the commission to study the Lublin working people's demands. He explained the aim of his mission.

"In Lublin there were effective work stoppages lasting a half-hour or 2 days. At the Swidnick helicopter factory, for example, the working people asked for better food supplies and raw materials deliveries. These complaints were discussed by the political and state authorities. I have no wish to hide the fact that supplies to the market need improving. We must produce more for that purpose.

"During our discussions with working people we are saying that we are studying the possibility of increasing wage funds, but that specific suggestions must be forthcoming for improving production."

[Question] Do these work stoppages not indicate that the self-management [autogestion] structures and the trade unions lack an active role?

The deputy premier replied: "It could be said that the work has been inadequate here and there, acutely so at certain enterprises. But the institutional system in forms such as the workers self-management conference will be maintained and expanded. Practice shows that self-management and the trade unions are playing their part, principally on the political and moral plane. But this is all part of life, and we will learn from it."

[Question] Since 1970, Poland has made spectacular progress in the industrial sphere and in social gains. Has there been a slowdown in that progress?

Mieczyslaw Jagielski pointed out: "Since 1975 we have in fact been witnessing a reduction in dynamism. We have to buy raw materials, and world market prices have risen and continue to rise considerably. This is a factor which acts as a brake on our dynamism because we have to increase the amount of money in circulation without increasing the volume of materials. That is the number one problem.

"For several years past we have failed to fulfill the agricultural output plan because of climate conditions. This affects the market and thus the population's income (meat and butter); hence the need for better investment."

FREIGHT, PASSENGER TRAINS COLLIDE NEAR TORUN

LD190852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] According to PAP, a serious railway crash took place near Torun today in the early hours of the morning.

According to preliminary data, a freight train on its way from (Oploczyn) station went through a red signal and collided with a passenger train on the Kolobrzeg-Lodz route.

The locomotive and the first two cars of this train were wrecked and derailed.

There are dead. The injured, who have been taken by ambulance to Torun hospitals, have been given every care and attention.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VIEW SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD182236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Finnish parliament is staying in Poland on a few days' visit. In accordance with their agenda, the guests will acquaint themselves with the socioeconomic development of some regions of our country. Meetings of parliamentarians at the Sejm will start on Thursday.

VOLUME OF GIEREK SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN USSR

LD160212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A volume containing selected articles and speeches by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been published in Moscow by the Soviet Political Literature Publishing House. They cover the 1975-79 period and concern the internal and foreign policy of our country, as well as cooperation with the Soviet Union.

HEAVY RAINS CONTINUE IN SOUTH OF COUNTRY

LD152228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Summary] The heavy rains falling for 3 days now mainly in southern Poland have made the rivers rise again in mountain and submontane regions. The peak wave of the Vistula is today near Krakow, and is slightly above alarm level. Apart from a renewed break in shipping on the Odra, no major flood threat is foreseen in the present situation. The weather forecast is for an improvement and less rain.

GDANSK FARMERS WORK TO REDUCE LOSSES CAUSED BY RAIN

LD191104 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk and Elblag farmers are working selflessly. The current period of good weather is being used to catch up with delays and to reduce losses caused by the earlier rainfalls. Almost all farmers prove that the slogan: Each grain is worth its weight in gold, is being implemented to the full.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS, SOLUTIONS

LD171442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Aug 80

[From the "At Noon Exactly" program with unidentified presenter and agricultural commentator (Stanislaw Stafecki)]

[Text] [Presenter] We begin this edition of at noon exactly with a talk about the situation in the farming industry and not just because the harvest is in progress; it is simply that once again the key significance of agriculture and foodstuffs in the functioning of our economy is being confirmed.

[Stafecki] Agriculture is one of the key branches if only because we sit down at the table three times a day at least and we want those tables to increasingly be better spread with food. In addition, it is a key issue because more than 40 percent of our earnings are spent in food shops. This is an excellent explanation why we pay such great attention (to it) and particularly in this exceptionally difficult year. Farmers are working in the fields and are simply being brought sandwiches to eat; and if the sun is there making it possible, work goes on from dawn to dusk. Where possible, with whatever and whenever possible [word indistinct] necessary to get the cereals, unfortunately, out of the mud and water.

[Question] Farmers have never had to be reminded of their responsibilities.

[Answer] No, but it is difficult to imagine agriculture as a closed branch of the economy. (?We must) remember one very important and significant fact: Over 35 years we have paved over almost 1 million hectares of land. We have lost, simply, one million hectares of land. We have at the moment some 19 million (?hectares). So, we have lost 5 percent. Since we have lost so much land, we have to add as many means of production as will compensate for the loss, and we must compensate for the loss with a work force that has been evolving for many, many years--that is, that increasingly few people work in the production of foodstuffs and that this is a positive phenomenon and...

[Question--interrupting] (?We have an additional) 10 million people to feed [words indistinct].

[Answer] Indeed, that is the issue: There are more people and less land. In this case, means of production are very important. Land is one matter. Another is that every third farm, about 1 million farms, are currently without any tractor force whatever. Horses are too unprofitable on the farm and there are no tractors yet or else the farm is too small to have one. At present the tractor is becoming the fundamental [words indistinct] powered unit pulling various agricultural machinery. We are very proud of having about half a million tractors [word indistinct] and this is quite a large number if we compare it (?with) several dozen years ago. It is an immense jump, but...

[Question--interrupting] There is still a shortage?

[Answer] There is still a shortage and in this 5-year period agriculture was to receive more than 50,000 tractors more than it is getting. What does that mean? [words indistinct] if some of the old tractors could have been withdrawn from agriculture and replaced by new ones, and the operational costs of existing equipment could have been reduced, equipment which is expensive to use because if it is old it needs more spare parts and uses more fuel. Another very important matter: There are enormous losses in foodstuffs between the field and the table, between the field and the barn. (?Thirty) percent of fodder is lost and at the same time we import 40 percent of fodder.

[Question] What conditions must be fulfilled so that the expectations from agriculture, (?including supplies), are realized?

[Answer] Above all agriculture must get the above mentioned means of production and if that is sufficient, when production conditions are [word indistinct] fluctuations in yield are in the order of 10-12 percent and not 40-50 percent.

[Question] That is the issue of machinery and installations. But I presume there is also a lot to be done in the organization of the work of all those services which collect and process agricultural produce.

[Answer] Here there is a great deal which could be done and at the same time we must realize the difficulties occurring. In Poland there are more than 3 million food producers. That is the number of farms, not counting socialized farms. A scale emerges here of the number of people who have to service these enterprises; to supply means of production, collect produce from them and...

[Question--interrupting] But these facts are known.

[Answer] They are known.

[Question] And there is no improvement yet?

[Answer] We are simply counting on a change in the structure of farms, on an increase in the size of these farms, and (?a subsequent) decrease in the number of farms. It would definitely be a great deal easier to cooperate with 1 million or 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ million farms, that is, with half the number, than with more than 3 million farms. What has been done in the sphere of pensions and old age pensions is already leading to an improvement, in the structure of farms. Apart from that there are many incentives which encourage young people to take up production on a completely different scale and different dimensions, which must give market goods the value of at least several hundred thousand zloty, simply so that...

[Question--interrupting] To make it profitable to work?

[Answer] To make it profitable to work on the land and to make it possible to get the appropriate amount of means of production. At present the value of a well organized farm sometimes reaches several million zloty. That is why, among other reasons, farmers get loans; to create for themselves workshops which guarantee both large production and an income at the average level of that in other branches of the national economy.

[Question] One of the important elements [words indistinct] is consistency in the general principles of policy, is that not so?

[Answer] Yes. Farmers are proud of that consistency in the implementation of agricultural policy and in fact with the constant improvement in increasing the scale of production. It is very [word indistinct] and we must remember that even if we have those (?gaps) in production, they result from a great extent by the weather and the structural transformations which are taking place in our countryside, for many of our rural areas residents are old. There are more than 1 million people who should be retiring, or will soon do so, and that is what we must remember, that when our countryside becomes younger, we can count on a change in supplies of food to the market.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BURUNDI PARTY DELEGATION

AU182007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received on August 18 the delegation of the Unite Four le Progres National-UPRONA-of Burundi, led by Emil Mworoha, general secretary of the party, who are paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The Burundi chief delegate stressed that he had the mission of honour of expressing President J.B. Bagaza's appreciation of the foreign policy of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu in relation to Africa and to the world, emphasizing especially the Romanian head of state's efforts for the observance of the rights to free and independent development of all peoples, for the consolidation of the international peace and security, for disarmament the world over.

During the talk, the upward course and the fruitful development were emphasized of the relations of collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. The common wish was also expressed, to expand and consolidate henceforth, too, the collaboration between the R.C.P. and the UPRONA, between Romania and Burundi, on a political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane.

Also tackled were some problems of the present international situation, stress being laid on the necessity for all the democratic and progressive parties and forces, for all the states to intensify efforts in order to make their contribution to the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty.

Stressed was the fact that international peace and security ask for firm measures in view of solving, by means of negotiations all the interstate litigious matters, of eliminating force and the threat with force from the interstate relations, of passing on to urgent disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament measures first of all, without which world peace and stability cannot be conceived. In this context the sides have stressed the importance of the Madrid meeting in fall this year, that is called to give a fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act on the setting in of a system of real security and cooperation on the European Continent, to the adoption of military disengagement and disarmament measures, stressing the positive influence the European peace and security bear on the world stability.

Also highlighted was the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the American states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and the apartheid policy, for consolidating the national independence and for concentrating all efforts at a national and regional plane in view of attaining self-dependent economic and social development.

In this frame, stress was laid on the importance of the proclamation of independence of the new African state of Zimbabwe, the brilliant victory of the cause of freedom, the strong affirmation of the peoples' right to free, independent and democratic development. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the need for solidarity with and support of the majority population in South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination.

Both sides' determination was reaffirmed to make their contribution in the future too, to the consolidation of the unity of action and solidarity of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries, of the small and medium-sized countries, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the constructive settlement of the big issues facing mankind, to the establishment among states of new relations, grounded upon justice and equity, to the liquidation of the gap between the rich and poor countries resulting from the long colonial and imperialist domination, for the building of new international economic order, for the attainment of the peoples' aspirations after peace and progress. In this respect, they highlighted the importance of the UN special session on the new international economic order, which is called upon to take concrete steps for the eradication of underdevelopment, the building of new economic relations that should favour the development of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean Baptiste Bagaza.

RCP, PZPR OFFICIALS EXCHANGE VIEWS

AU181347 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Comrade Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Collegium met with Comrade Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

In a cordial atmosphere the two sides exchanged views on the current interests of the two parties concerning building socialism in their countries.

The meeting was attended by D. Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and Polish ambassador to Bucharest J. Kusiak.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CONGO PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU181348 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 80 p 6

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the president of Congo on national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the People's Republic of Congo, head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, Brazzaville.

The 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Congo affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you, to the PCT and to the friendly Congolese people warm congratulations and best wishes for new and great successes in the independent development of your fatherland along the path of socioeconomic progress, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

I am convinced that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our countries and parties will increasingly develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Congolese peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding throughout the world, and of achieving a new world economic order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

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ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PERUVIAN CP SECRETARY ON BIRTHDAY

AU181345 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Aug 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from RCP secretary general Nicolae Ceausescu to Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) secretary general on his 70th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Jorge del Prado, PCP secretary general.

The 70th anniversary of your birthday affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you--an old militant of the PCP--warm, comradely greetings, cordial congratulations and wishes for a long life, health and success in your work devoted to the well-being and happiness of the friendly Peruvian people, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP will further develop, in the interests of expanding and diversifying the relations between the two countries and peoples in many areas, of the cause of solidarity and unity among all anti-imperialist forces, and of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

OFFICIAL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY MUGABE 18 AUGUST

AU182016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Salisbury, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18, Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic, president of the ZANU-PF, received the party and government delegation of Romania, led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, now visiting the Zimbabwe Republic. The delegation further includes Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y. [Union of Communist Youth] deputy chief delegate; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Trandafir Cocirla, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Petre Blajovici, Romania's ambassador in Zimbabwe.

During the meeting, information was exchanged on the current concerns of the R.C.P. and ZANU-PF, of the Romanian Government and of the Government of the Zimbabwe Republic. They analyzed the development possibilities of the relations of economic cooperation and of the commercial relations between the two countries, of the links of solidarity and friendship between the R.C.P. and the ZANU-PF. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between President Ceausescu and Premier Robert Mugabe.

The same day, the Romanian delegation had talks with Simon Muzenda, vice-president of the ZANU-PF, minister of foreign affairs, and with Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development. Nicu Ceausescu had talks with Teurai Ropa Nhongo, minister of youth, sports and entertainment. They analyzed the development possibilities of the relations between the youth organizations of Romania and Zimbabwe.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING LIBERIAN, MEXIGAN AMBASSADORS

AU191024 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu received separately today Joseph Graham, Liberia's ambassador to Bucharest, and Emilio Calderon Puig, Mexico's ambassador to Bucharest, at the conclusion of their mission to our country.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY CONGRESS ENDS IN BUCHAREST

AU162005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (AGERPRES)--The proceedings in sections of the 15th International Congress of Historical Sciences concluded on August 16.

Today, the "Major Themes" section dealt with woman in society, a theme debated for the first time in the history of such international congresses. The general report was read by Claude Folen (France). The debates conducted in this section highlighted the topical character of women's struggle for gaining fully equal rights, for their complete emancipation, a prerequisite for the progress of any society. The participants showed particular interest in the exposition on the results of the process of women's emancipation in Romania, of women's assertion in the political, economic and social life of the country.

In the "Methodology" section the general report was presented by M.W. Flinn (Great Britain) and dealt with demography, epidemics and econology.

The themes approached in the "Modern Times" sub-section highlighted the current interest in the study of the past of the peoples that won their independence after the Second World War, the causes of the delay in their development in the colonial period.

Questions related to the contemporary history were dealt with by two major themes: "Societies" and "Labour and Administration in the Management of the 20th Century Industry; Forms of Cooperation."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU182017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 18 proceedings began in Bucharest of the National Conference of Executives of the Socialist Agricultural Units, arranged upon the initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

For three days analysed will be the results marked in the cultivation of wheat and barley in 1980, the tasks incumbent on the agricultural units in this autumn's harvesting and sowing campaign, some measures regarding the further improvement of the activity of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils in view of fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned targets for 1981.

Attending is Premier Ilie Verdet, who is also chairman of the National Council of Agriculture; Nicolae Giosan, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Sylvicultural Sciences; Vasile Marin, chairman of the National Union of the Producer Cooperative Farms; Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, representatives of ministries and of central institutions, R.C.P. county committees' secretaries with problems related to agriculture, general directors of county agriculture departments, directors of state agricultural enterprises and of farm machinery stations trusts, executives of joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, experts, researchers.

The analysis of the results marked in agricultural year 1979-1980 in wheat and barley cultivation, the measures regarding harvesting this autumn, the tasks incumbent on the agricultural units in preparing production in view of fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets for 1981 were presented by Angelo Miculescu. Debates followed and suggestions were made as to the improvement of organizational and economic activity, the most efficient use of the technical-material base. The reduction of fuel and energy consumptions, the engineering of new high-yield varieties adapted to the conditions existing in all the regions of the country, the improvement of professional training of all agricultural workers.

DOLANC, DRAGAN MEET WITH RCP OFFICIAL NICULESCU

LD152235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Aug--Cooperation between the communist parties of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY is developing on the foundations outlined by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, which contributes to the successful and all-round development of relations between our country and the Socialist Republic of Romania. This was concluded in the talks between Paul Niculescu Mizil, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held in Ljubljana today.

During the talks particular attention was devoted to relations between our Communist Party and that of Romania. The high-ranking guest from the Socialist Republic of Romania and Stane Dolanc confirmed the mutual willingness for the continuation and further expansion of the development of all-round cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries' communist parties. They also examined the present situation in the international workers movement and the world in general, positively appraising the role and activity of nonaligned countries. In the conclusion to the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere an examination was also made of the preparations for the Madrid meeting on European security.

Paul Niculescu Mizil had a meeting this evening in Portoroz with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion a comprehensive exchange of views was made on the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Both sides concluded that it is necessary to undertake certain steps for economic cooperation to follow the very high level of political cooperation between the two countries. It was stressed that future economic cooperation must rest on production cooperation and the checking of classical commodity exchange. These realistic prospects open up, among other things, the numerous possibilities which exist in the economies of our country and Romania. They are particularly prominent in the sphere of raw materials, machine-building, agriculture, the food industry, mining equipment production, transportation means and transportation in general, household appliances and so forth. In this connection special attention should be paid to river transportation. The Danube offers numerous possibilities in respect of its further development and modernization. It was also stressed that Yugoslavia and Romania have quite a rich tradition of constructing joint plants. It was assessed that it is necessary to undertake thorough-going preparations for the session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation which is to be held in the fall and which will afford specific solutions for many of the questions mentioned.

During the talks a preliminary exchange of views was also made on the coming talks to be held by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in Romania relating to economic cooperation in the coming 5-year period. In the conclusion to the talks particular stress was laid on the specific interest of the two countries' economies in joint investment and operation in third markets. The willingness of the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY was expressed that in all forms and in all areas the existing good-neighborly policy of friendship and respect should be continued and expanded on lasting foundations.

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The talks were also attended by Stefan Porosec, member of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee; Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance; Anton Slapernik, member of the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly and republican secretary for finance; Marko Kozman, secretary of the Commission of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium for International Cooperation; and on the Romanian side, Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to the SFRY.

MINIC MEETS WITH VISITING COMMUNIST LEADERS

Talks With Carrillo

LD162210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2043 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met and had talks this evening in Dubrovnik with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], who is on a working holiday in our country. Views were exchanged about the present trends in the international workers and communist movement. In a lengthy and friendly conversation they also talked about the activities of the LCY and of the PCE in this sphere.

Following the talks Milos Minic gave a dinner in Santiago Carrillo's honor at the Dubrovnik Excelsion hotel. The dinner was also attended by Ognjen Krustulovic, chairman of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Dubrovnik, and by Nikola Maticevic, secretary of the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Dubrovnik.

Meeting With PCF Official

LD162212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received in Dubrovnik this afternoon Madeleine Vincent Ducolone, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party [PCF] who is on a working holiday in our country. In a lengthy and friendly conversation, Minic and Ducolone exchanged views on the present trends in the international workers and communist movement and on the activities of the two parties in this sphere.

DRAGOSAVAC HOSTS BRIONI DINNER FOR CARRILLO, BERLINGUER

LD172210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Brioni, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo visited Brioni Islands to meet with General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, with whom he had a long and friendly conversation. The two communist party leaders are on holiday in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

In honour of the two distinguished guests, Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Dusan Dragosavac gave a formal dinner party here which was also attended by prominent Yugoslav functionaries.

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CATALONIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SLOVENIA

LD182314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Summary] Ljubljana, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, a delegation of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia arrived in Krsko this evening on a short visit. The delegation is led by Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, president of the party, and by Antonion Gutierrez Diaz, party secretary.

MANAGUA CONFERENCE ON NONALIGNED NEWS 'POOL' PREVIEWED

LD181256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--The meeting of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies' pool, beginning in Nicaragua's capital of Managua today, will elaborate the strategy and tactics in the further struggle for a new international order in the field of information. The three-day session, being held on the Latin American soil for the first time, will discuss planning of the further development of communication systems in non-aligned countries, assistance to the agencies whose technical potential is still in its infancy, actions for the formation of news agencies in the non-aligned countries in which they are not yet formed. Of the 107 member countries of the non-aligned movement (full members and observers), nearly 80 are members of the pool, more than fifty of them being active participants in its work.

The non-aligned news agencies' pool was formed somewhat more than five years ago with the aim of facilitating spread of authentic news on the non-aligned, promoting mutual cooperation among these countries in the field of information and cooperating with information media from other countries. About sixty news from various member agencies in several languages daily circulate through the pool.

The struggle of the non-aligned for "the decolonization of information" develops, through the pool, along three lines. First, great efforts are being made to train and provide personnel of certain standard for work in information media. The second line covers engagement in the development of communications and the third, the transfer of technology to non-aligned and developing countries.

MIJATOVIC VISITS BAKARIC IN ZAGREB HOSPITAL

LD181950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic this afternoon visited member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dr Vladimir Bakaric. Dr Vladimir Bakaric is undergoing medical treatment at the Zagreb military hospital.

DEDIJER CRITICIZES DJILAS IN NIN INTERVIEW

AU161852 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1545 10 Aug 80 pp 7-9

[NIN interview with Vladimir Dedijs--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The first of four volumes of "New Contributions to a Biography of Josip Broz Tito" has just been published. On this occasion we asked Academician Vladimir Dedijs to explain how his work, which undoubtedly constitutes an important contribution to the study of our recent history, was created.

[Question] Have you read Milovan Djilas' books of memoirs?

[Answer] I scrutinized them carefully, just as I do with all other recollections, both domestic and foreign.

Djilas' testimony is of great historical importance, for he was a direct participant in many fateful events in our history. I systematically collated and compared all his assertions. They contained some new things, but I am not wrong if I say that he has some idealistic approaches to history. What is essential for him is not the fact but the doctrine, and so facts are cut, shortened and changed according to his doctrine, ideology and according to daily political requirements. For instance, I have his authorized statement following: Djilas wrote the first biography of Tito when he was in Moscow in the spring of 1944. The Russians pressed him and requested not only that he change the style but also his positive views on the role of Comrade Tito in our work. He resisted, but when they told him that it would be unpleasant for Stalin if such favorable things were written about Tito, he submitted to the cult of daily policy and did not defend historical facts. In essence, his method has not changed since.

Here is an example from my diary which is as yet unpublished: Some 25 years ago he proposed that we should jointly write the history of our revolution. He said that he would write everything and that I should then add a few factual footnotes. Of course I did not agree. In his life Djilas constantly changed his political and, especially, ideological positions and he now looks at the history of our revolution from his latest ideological position. For instance, he does not admit the right to a people's self-defense and the right to the self-defense of a revolution. In his books he calls these rights war crimes. For him, these were violations of the human rights of occupiers and quislings by partisans. According to this logic one could accuse Jews of being war criminals because they defended themselves from the SS in the Warsaw ghetto in 1943....

Facts Show Things Differently

Another thing that can be seen in Djilas' new recollections about the war is the fact that he now shows himself to have been the most persistent defender of human rights during the war. All others, including Comrade Tito, were heartless people who did not spare blood. But facts show things differently. For instance, he writes about himself in Nova Varos at the beginning of 1942 and says that he saved people from partisan terror. However, I found a letter sent to him and to Cana Babovic (provincial Committee of Serbia) by Comrade Tito which draws their attention to the need to be very careful in pronouncing death sentences on fighters and warns them not to pronounce them too quickly.

Recently I also obtained a statement from Cana Babovic in which she lists, on 20 pages, exactly whom Djilas killed in Nova Varos.

[Question] And what about his other recollections?

[Answer] Let me give you two examples: At the beginning of June, 1944, on his way from Moscow, where he had spent a night with Stalin, Djilas arrived in Tehran where the Russian commander got him drunk in the presence of Allied commanders. In American records I found an American Secret Service report sent to Roosevelt on what Djilas had discussed that night in Tehran. He boasted about how Stalin had told him he was only waiting for the end of the war and then he would bare his teeth to both Roosevelt and Churchill.

There is not a word about this in Djilas' books.

Or, for instance, the report to Comrade Tito about the talks which Kardelj, Djilas and Bakaric had with Stalin in February, 1948. Djilas concluded with the words that Comrade Stalin felt tremendous love for the entire Central Committee and especially Comrade Tito. He did not mention this in any of his books, and when I once asked him why he did not write about this in his books, he replied, as I have written in my diary: "Well, I wanted to be a little cunning...." What simplemindedness.

Djilas has a wide audience in all countries of the world wherever his books appear. When my book appears, the public opinion will be able to compare what is truthful and what is not. It seems to me that Djilas is not aware that everything he writes, everything I write and everything others write about our revolution must submit to the law of verification. I am not afraid of the scales of history....

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, ENERGY

LD162046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--According to a statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, today's session of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed topical issues of the supply to the market of basic agricultural, food and some other important products. In addition, the Federal Executive Council also discussed the implementation of the country's energy balance sheet in 1980 and acquainted itself also with the report by the interrepublican committee for the sphere of the market on the agreement reached by the republics and autonomous provinces on the changes and supplements to the agreement on the implementation of the prices policy in 1980.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the report on financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and other countries.

The Federal Executive Council noted that this year the supply to the market of individual basic agricultural, food and some other consumer goods has been irregular and inadequate. Measures and activities taken in this respect with the aim of alleviating and eliminating the disruptions on the market have, in the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, yielded some results but they are still not satisfactory. It is therefore necessary that phenomena and problems manifested in individual sectors of economic activity be continually monitored and that timely measures for their solution be taken by all participants in the social reproduction and by exponents of decision making.

In line with such an assessment, the Federal Executive Council decided that it should continue even more decisively all necessary measures within its jurisdiction, simultaneously launching initiatives and extending support to the efficient and timely resolving of issues which are within the jurisdiction of other social subjects. At the same time the council, in line with the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, charged the relevant federal organs with preparing--by the end of August--a fuller analysis of the state of the production and supply of the market with reproduction material, spare parts, food products and consumer goods, along with a proposal for specific measures to be taken in individual spheres. Following discussion the Federal Executive Council will submit this information to the SFRY Assembly.

At its session today the Federal Executive Council also discussed the implementation of the country's energy balance sheet this year. It was noted that the energy balance sheet, despite the complex situation in ensuring individual aspects of energy faced by our country in the first 6 months of the year, has been successfully implemented. In the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, in the second half of the year there should also be no difficulties in ensuring the basic aspects of energy, provided necessary measures are taken for their rational use both by the economy and by broader consumption.

Proceeding from this attitude, the Federal Executive Council adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations, whose consistent implementation by federal and republican organs, associations in the economy and organizations of associated labor as well as by citizens should ensure a regular and unhindered supply with all basic aspects of energy. In addition, the council believes it necessary that organizations of associated labor of the power industry should invest maximum efforts to maintain the necessary level of operational readiness of power installations for the full utilization of capacities available for the production of electricity in order that the needs for electric energy in the coming months of this year and in the first 3 months of 1981 be met to the greatest extent possible. At the same time, the council recommended that the community of the Yugoslav power industry organize efficient mutual flow of information and agreement-reaching by organizations within the community, in order to ensure the most rational possible use of available production and transport capacities and create conditions for the greater saving of imported fuel and for a balanced satisfying of needs for electricity by all areas of the country through mutual deliveries not prescribed by the balance sheet.

As regards the ensuring of sufficient quantities of coal, the Federal Executive Council recommended to the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces and self-managing interest communities that social insurance be made available to exempt coal mines from paying the special contribution from incomes on the basis of extended work, and that earnings from miners' extended work be taken into account (for the purposes of calculating pensions).

In the same vein, the council also recommended the railroad transport organizations continually ensure, and as a priority the number of freight trucks necessary, and organize, in agreement with coal mines and transport organizations, the loading and unloading of freight trucks, including on Sundays and public holidays.

Finally, in the Federal Executive Council's assessment, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia should start an initiative as soon as possible to ensure that self-management agreements on pooling resources for building new capacities in coal mines are signed between coal mines which produce coal for general consumption and for industry (except for thermal power plants) and transport organizations. Similarly, with a view to increasing coal production and regular supplies to consumers of this energy fuel in years to come, the Federal Executive Council concluded that the method of securing resources for expanding capacities in coal mines should also be planned in agreements on the basis of the new medium-term plan.

The Federal Executive Council was also acquainted at its session today with the report by the interrepublican committee for the sphere of the market on the agreement reached between the republics and autonomous provinces on changes and supplements to the agreement on implementing the prices policy in 1980. The Federal Executive Council noted that with the signing of the agreement, the decision on the maximum price level of all products -- adopted on 6 June this year -- ceased to be valid.

According to the provisions of the amended and supplemented agreement on implementing the prices policy in 1980, the federation, republics and autonomous provinces are obliged to adopt regulations and measures for its implementation within 30 days of signing the agreement, and by 15 September at the latest. In this connection the Federal Executive Council concluded that the competent organs of sociopolitical communities can only give their agreement to a demand to increase prices of goods and services if the demands are submitted in accordance with the agreement and the regulations and measures for its implementation, as well as in accordance with the policy of economic stabilization.

LOVRIC DISCUSSES LCY ROLE IN DEFENSE

AU161330 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 80 p 9

[Dr Ivan Lovric in "Views and Opinions" column: "Neither Above Nor Outside the System"]

[Text] The SPFRY Constitution and the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress have determined that the LCY indivisibly bears the historical responsibility before the workers class and all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the preservation of the achievements of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and for the defense and protection of the socialist, self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia as a whole and of each part of it. This clearly defines the role and responsibility of the LCY, of each of its parts, organizations and members in the building of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This role of the League of Communists is a leading one and its responsibility is indivisible.

The League of Communists does not realize its role and responsibility at the expense of the role and responsibility of all other subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection, such as the delegate assemblies and their organs, sociopolitical organizations, professional organs, staffs and other subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This must be pointed out because two, equally unacceptable tendencies are present in practice when it is a matter of the realization of the role and responsibility of the League of Communists or its basic organizations in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Unacceptable Views

According to one view, the League of Communists or the basic organizations of the League of Communists should take over the operational leadership in all matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and, according to the other view, the League of Communists or its basic organizations should limit themselves merely to general ideological guidance in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

We have said that the views are equally unacceptable. If the basic organizations of the League of Communists took over all operational matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection, they would expropriate the constitutional rights and responsibility of numerous other self-managing, political and state subjects in the building and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This would contradict the position, role and responsibility of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management.

On the other hand, if the basic organizations of the League of Communists would reduce their role in defense and self-protection merely to one of general ideological guidance, they would find themselves outside the mainstream of events in this field and would narrow down the scope of their activities, reducing their role to information and propaganda, lecturing, publicity and so forth. Therefore we must insist that the League of Communists and its basic organizations realize their leading role in this field, just as in others, through their activities within the political system of socialist self-management and within all its constituent parts, such as the sociopolitical organizations, delegations, and delegate assemblies, self-management organs, inside the information system and so forth. With its clear programs provisions, its ability to rally working people and citizens and to act with them and among them on a unified ideopolitical platform, the League of Communists realizes its role in the field of defense and self-protection and organizes the working people in defense of the achievements of the socialist revolution and the vital values of the socialist self-managing system.

Focus of Activities

In the political system of socialist self-management, the workers class and all the working people directly and through their delegations and delegates decide on all the flows of social reproduction as well as all the questions of all people's defense and social self-protection. They do this organized in a self-managing way in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens. It is precisely in these basic cells of self-managing and political organization of the working people and citizens, from which the entire structure of political power grows, that the focus of activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists should develop. A basic organization of the League of Communists works in a basic organization of associated labor or a local community, and its members work within the delegations and sociopolitical organizations and associations of citizens, struggling, above all, for the strengthening of the influence of the working people in the process of preparing and adopting decisions and for the strengthening of responsibility of all the factors in implementing the adopted decisions.

To the extent that a constant development of socialist self-management is ensured, the stability of our system will increase, and this in turn is an essential prerequisite for its constant democratization on the basis of the power and self-management by the workers class and all working people. Without such an orientation in the development of the political system, there can be no socialization of the matters of all people's defense and social self-protection.

Working primarily to develop the direct decisions of working people and citizens on all the questions of common life and work, including the matters of all people's defense and social self-protection--and this means within the political system--the basic organizations of the League of Communists will protect themselves most efficiently both from the tendency to act in matters of all people's defense and social self-protection above and outside the political system of socialist self-management and from the danger to be outside the mainstream of events in this field.

Development of Awareness

The involvement of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and all their members in building and developing the awareness of the working people and citizens of the need and possibility of successfully defending the country and protecting the vital values of the political system of socialist self-management under contemporary conditions is of special importance.

This implies a struggle for a stable political security situation in every basic organization of associated labor and local community: a consistent struggle for the development and strengthening of socialist self-management, for an efficient solving of all the problems that are significant for the living conditions and material position of the working people and citizens and an elimination of all the causes of possible crisis situations in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities (underdeveloped self-managing relations); insufficient activities of self-managing and other organs and sociopolitical organizations, an insufficient struggle against the protagonists of anti-self-managing and anti-socialist occurrences and behavior and the like.

SECRETARIAT FOR INFORMATION GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON PRICE POLICY

LD151446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--The agreement on the changes and addenda to the implementation of the price policy for 1980 should ensure a lessening of inflation until the end of the year. According to the agreement, the price policy should serve economic stabilization and contribute to the implementation of the planned tasks. With this agreement, which was signed on Wednesday by the republics, provinces and the federation, social and self-managing agreement-reaching will continue to represent the basic manner of formation of prices. Of course, this does not mean a kind of "general defreezing" or "liberalization" of prices but their determination by agreement.

The Federal Executive Council has the right and duty to fix the maximum ceiling, or, better said, to return prices to their previous level in case the expected level of prices is exceeded, that is, in case of excesses on the market. This was the most important assessment outlined at today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Information which was held by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Danilo Perovic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for prices; Ratko Calosevic, assistant federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs; and Jovo Peric, adviser in the Federal Market Inspectorate.

In the further implementation of the price policy, the negative effects of the altered exchange rate of the dinar should be taken care of by drawing on internal reserves, by economies, by increased productivity and effective business operations, by changing relations in the earning and distribution of income and by increased exports. The increased price of "imported contents," due to devaluation, cannot be the basis for a change in price--only exceptionally. The principle of determination and implementation of the price policy also includes the stand that the consequences of the negative effect of the altered rate of exchange of the dinar can be exceptionally lessened by suitable measures when it concerns products and services in the fields of special importance for the entire development of the country.

The prices of products and services can be exceptionally increased when domestic and foreign prices must be harmonized, that is, when there is a great difference between them. In this case, the prices will be adjusted gradually. It was especially emphasized at today's press conference that, in keeping with the agreement, the prices of products and services cannot be changed until the end of the year in order to secure funds for increasing personal incomes and allocations for joint and general expenditure, or to obtain funds for development. On the whole, the price policy must be anti-inflationary.

Explaining the need to abolish the temporary decision of the Federal Executive Council on determining the ceiling of prices of all products and services, which was adopted 2 months ago, the representatives of the federal organs pointed out that it was actually effective for only 20 days. This decision was adopted after the alteration of the exchange rate of the dinar and also because "the proportions of the price policy were disrupted" during this year in all sectors. Twenty days after the decision to determine the highest levels of prices for all products and services--and when, according to Vajo Skendzic, some organizations "found a way" and individuals started to interpret the decision--prices started rising indirectly. The inspectors have so far carried out 17,500 direct checks and established that measures should be taken in 2,700 cases of violations, that is, it was necessary to confiscate 136 million dinars which were illegally earned.

It was stated at the press conference that the inspectors continue to work full steam and that prices would be returned to their previous level wherever the decision was violated.

There are numerous demands for prices increases. However, by revising the social and self-managing agreements, prices must come within the framework of this year's price policy. It was noted in this connection that in the first 7 months of this year, manufacturing prices increased by 20 percent as compared with prices last December, retail prices in the same period increased by 20.6 percent, the cost of living by 20 percent and the price of services by 15 percent.

It was pointed out at the press conference that the Federal Executive Council would follow the price trends and "identify" those who violated the agreement and exceeded the price level, and then take corresponding measures to eliminate the excesses. It was emphasized that cooperation within the interrepublican committee was compulsory when determining the prices of electricity, as was cooperation between the republics, provinces and the federation in determining the prices of oil derivatives, coal for consumption, basic raw materials for basic chemical industry, cement, hide, transport services, post-telegraph and telephone services, products of the forestry and timber industry and basic food products.

Replying to journalists' questions on the market supply of individual products in short supply, the representatives of the federal organs emphasized that the question of medicines was solved as far as the main reason--their prices--was concerned. The reasons for the irregular supply of sugar, edible oil and vegetable fats have also been eliminated. Only the supply of coffee will remain irregular because the self-managing interest communities are unable to secure sufficient foreign currency.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES IMPORTS, HARVEST

AU151850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Pristina, 11 August (TANJUG)--The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at its session today adopted a decision on the implementation of the projected balance of payments position of this province in the convertible area for the third and fourth quarters of the current year. According to this proposal, Kosovowill import only the most necessary kinds of production materials. Among consumer goods, priority will be given to the purchase of certain quantities of grain, lemons and coffee.

The session today under the chairmanship of Dimitrije Tasic, vice president of the council, also discussed a report on the course of the harvesting and the purchases of wheat and industrial crops. It was assessed that the wheat harvest in the social sector is coming to an end and that on private holdings it will be completed by 20 August. The organization of purchases is good and the experiences gained should be used in the coming year. Since the production of rapeseed in Kosovo this year has yielded good results--a harvest of 750 carloads [7,500 tons] is expected--the council believes that next year the purchase prices of rapeseed and sunflowers should be made equal.